

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE BORDEN-LAURIER FISHING TRIP

NEWSPAPER REPORTS ARE TO THE EFFECT THAT SIR ROBERT BORDEN AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER ARE COMING WEST IN A FEW WEEKS ON A FISHING TRIP. BOTH THESE GENTLEMEN FISHED IN WESTERN WATERS A FEW YEARS AGO, AND, ALTHO AT THE TIME THEY SECURED A VERY SMALL CATCH, THEY HAD PLENTY OF BITES. SINCE THEIR LAST TRIP CONSIDERABLY MORE FISH HAVE COME INTO THE WESTERN WATERS. FISHING FOR FARMERS IS REGARDED AS THE VERY CHOICEST SPORT BY THE OTTAWA FISHERMEN, PARTICULARLY AS THEY ARE BECOMING HARDER TO LAND WITH THE OLD-FASHIONED "PROMISE" BAIT. JUST WHAT THE TWO BOSS FISHERMEN WILL DANGLE FROM THEIR HOOKS THIS TIME IS NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE TWO CHIEF BAIT FACTORIES IN OTTAWA ARE WORKING OVERTIME, MAKING HIGHLY COLORED AND AROMATIC PREPARATIONS SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO APPEAL TO THE EYES AND NOSTRILS OF THE ELUSIVE FARMERS. WHETHER THE TWO SPORTSMEN MAKE A HAUL OR NOT IT IS TO BE HOPED THEY WILL GET PLENTY OF BITES TO TAKE BACK TO OTTAWA WITH THEM AS SOUVENIRS OF THEIR WESTERN HOLIDAYS, BECAUSE UNLESS A FISHERMAN IS WELL BITTEN HE DOES NOT FEEL THAT HE HAS HAD A SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

JULY 29, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

"Castles in the Air"

A Man's Home is his Castle

Have you been building "Castles in the Air" about that wonderful new home which is to be yours, and yours alone? That's the proper place to build them if the foundations are bedded in solid Mother Earth. If you want these castles to materialize, pause to read this through. It concerns YOU.

You have hitherto been confronted by two alternatives:—

- 1—The engaging of an Architect whose professional fees for the drawings and supervision will probably amount to 5 per cent. of the total cost of your home. With that, the grim spectre "Extras," mounting into several hundreds of dollars looming on the horizon.
- 2—Doing without an Architect and depending on the ideas of your Builder, who, however honest and competent he may be as a builder to carry out ideas furnished in legible form, is, in nine cases out of ten, incapable of originating all the refinements YOU dream of having in YOUR home. Is there no middle ground? Come, let us reason together.

This very condition led to the birth of an organization known as

"The Home Craftsmen"

For a number of years organizations run on similar lines have given eminent satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the Republic to the South of us and their clients have been drawn from the ranks of those who, faced by the two alternatives mentioned above, sought some middle ground as a way out of the difficulty. The designs are all passed on by a Competent Architect whose services as a consultant we have secured.

Each set of drawings is accompanied by a guarantee that it can be erected according to specification (in the City of Winnipeg) for the amount mentioned. If your own builder cannot build it for the same amount, or less, we will, on application, furnish you with the name of the Contractor and his address who gives us a bona-fide tender on all our drawings.

Why should not YOUR new home carry a message of your individuality? This is the proposition we make you:

FOR \$10.00 we will, if you mail us your requirements, send you two floor plans, laid out according to the information furnished us, and an exterior perspective drawing rendered in color, showing you how your new home will appear when completed.

If you will then return these to us, with any corrections noted thereon, we will, for the additional sum of \$25.00, prepare you full working drawings, details and specification complete and supply you with two copies of same.

Now, then, how is it we are able to do this? Here are the reasons:—

- 1—We have reduced the professional side of Architectural work to a commercial science.
- 2—This is an age of specializing. We specialize in homes (not houses). A separate organization entirely takes care of larger work.
- 3—This business is conducted on a basis of "Cash With Order."

Do Not Delay. Mail at once to

The Home Craftsmen, P.O. Box 1122, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed, if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$144.00

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DISPLAY

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Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order.

No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

NOTICE

*Inquiry Respecting Sale of
Farm Machinery*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Executive Council of Saskatchewan having caused a Commission to issue under the Great Seal of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

REGINA, COURT HOUSE	MONDAY, JULY 20, 10 A.M. and TUESDAY, JULY 21, 10 A.M.
WEYBURN, COURT HOUSE	WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 9 A.M.
CARNDUFF, DISTRICT COURT ROOM	THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1 P.M.
MOOSE JAW, COURT HOUSE	MONDAY, JULY 27, 1 P.M. and TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 9 A.M.
MORSE, TOWN HALL	TUESDAY, JULY 28, 3.30 P.M.
SWIFT CURRENT, PRINCESS THEATRE	WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 10 A.M.
SHAUNAVON, VILLAGE HALL	THURSDAY, JULY 30, 10 A.M.
ASSINIBOIA, MASONIC TEMPLE	FRIDAY, JULY 31, 2 P.M.
HUMBOLDT, CITY HALL	SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 9 A.M.
SALT COATS, DISTRICT COURT ROOM	MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 2 P.M.
YORKTON, COURT HOUSE	TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 9 A.M.
CANORA, GRAHAM'S HALL	TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 3 P.M.
HUMBOLDT, COURT HOUSE	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 2.30 P.M. and THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 9 A.M.
SASKATOON, COURT HOUSE	FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 10 A.M.
NORTH BATTLEFORD, COLLEGIATE	TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 10 A.M.
WILKIE, FIELD HALL	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 10.30 A.M.
KINDERLEY, ODD FELLOWS' HALL	THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 2 P.M. and FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 9 A.M.
ROSETOWN, TOWN HALL	FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 3 P.M.

DATED AT REGINA,

CHARLES H. IRELAND,

This first day of July, 1914.

Secretary.



Lumber, Sash, Doors or Inside Finish

Sold to you under our system of direct dealing between the mill and the farmer at 25 to 30 per cent. less than through Middlemen. Best B.C. product. Place your order now—prices will not be lower, and may advance.

The Riverside Lumber Co., Ltd.
DEPT. C CALGARY, ALBERTA

A Chat With Parents



Every Boy and Girl should have a hobby to occupy their leisure hours after school and on Saturdays—something useful—work or play, to which they can turn with pleasure and delight.

Never have your boys and girls had such opportunities as we are giving them just now.

If you are interested send for our booklet entitled, "Canadians in the Making." This little book will tell you all about what we purpose doing for the young folks on the farm. Your only expense will be the two cent. stamp on your letter. Every parent should have it.

ADDRESS YOUR LETTER TO

The Circulation Manager

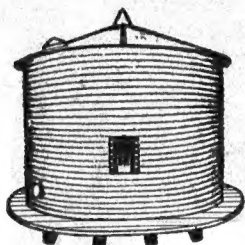
The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG

By December First—

You will have made and saved enough in using our

PORTABLE CORRUGATED GRANARIES

to pay for them



This is the only Granary on the market that has passed the experimental stage. It is cheap, durable, permanent. Fire and Vermin Proof.

Write today for full particulars of our remarkable offer.

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Company Limited

P.O. Box 3006 GGG, Winnipeg, Man.

DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME?

Then write at once for particulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to The Circulation Manager,

The Grain Growers' Guide,

Winnipeg, Man.

Special Farm Footwear



These easy fitting harvest and plow shoes are made of our famous oil-tanned Skowhegan leather, with waterproofed full sole leather soles and heels and solid insoles. They are light, comfortable, durable—especially suitable for farmers, ranchers, trackmen, laborers and others requiring extra strong yet comfortable footwear. Wear a pair of Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" and get relief from aching, burning feet caused by inferior shoes. Made on easy-fitting right and left lasts by specialists of over thirty years' experience. To introduce them in your locality we will send a pair, all charges paid, right to your address for \$3. Remit by postal or express order, stating size. Same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.50. Write for catalogue G.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited, Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 16

Canadian Council Meeting

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met in Winnipeg on July 17. The entire day was occupied with council business. There were present: E. J. Fream, representing the United Farmers of Alberta; Messrs. J. A. Maharg and J. B. Musselman, of Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, of Percival; Thos. Sales, of Langham, and J. F. Reid, of Orcadia, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Messrs. R. C. Henders, of Culross; Peter Wright, of Myrtle; J. S. Wood, of Oakville, and R. McKenzie, representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. C. A. Dunning, Regina; T. A. Crerar and G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, were present as honorary members. J. A. Maharg, president, was in the chair, and R. McKenzie acted as secretary. The secretary read the following telegram from Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario: "Ontario will not be represented at the meeting of the Council, have faith in what will be done. Pledge support to extent of our ability. Agricultural conditions call for strong action compatible with our dignity."

Co-operative Act Needed

A spirited discussion took place on the difficulty in getting the Dominion Government to pass a co-operative act. On motion of Messrs. R. C. Henders and Peter Wright, the secretaries of each of the affiliated associations were ap-

lengthy discussion the following resolution expressing the views of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the matter was unanimously agreed to:

"That while we regret the rise in ocean freight rates between Canada and the ports of the United Kingdom, we believe that the remedy asked for by the Dominion Millers' Association (which is a government owned line of steamers), would not relieve the situation. We further believe that this evil would be largely alleviated by the opening up to the market to the south of us for our grain and other farm produce so that, if the occasion required, a considerable quantity of our grain could be shipped by that route."

Working Together

Another resolution from the United Farmers of Alberta, suggesting the formation of a federated board composed of representatives of the different Grain Growers' Associations, the Saskatchewan and Alberta Elevator Companies and the Grain Growers' Grain Company was presented. After viewing the question from different view points the Council passed the following resolution:

"That this board expresses their sympathy with the suggestion made by the United Farmers of Alberta in this regard, and if, on further consideration, it will be ascertained that the Canadian Council of Agriculture will not serve the purpose intended, that we approve of the formation of such a board."

To Improve Wheat Prices

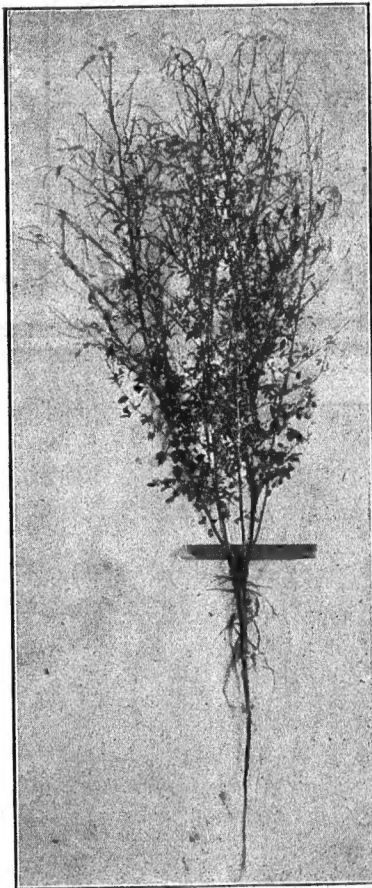
The question of how best to overcome the depression in prices of grain caused by the practice of marketing a large portion of the crop in the fall of the year was considered. Many of the members held the view that the solution of the problem rested on the farmers being granted advances on their grain on the farm to enable them to meet liabilities maturing before the closing of navigation. The following resolution was passed:—

"In view of the depression in the price of grain and the congestion of traffic caused by the rush of grain to the market before the close of navigation, the secretary be instructed to take what steps appear most feasible to secure the co-operation of the banks, financial institutions and commercial interests to assist the farmers to carry a portion of their crop so as to distribute the marketing of grain more evenly over the crop year, and, further, that we urge the growers as far as practical, to provide storage for grain on the farm (as grain can be carried more cheaply on the farm than any other place), and arrange for advances to pay liabilities incurred in producing the crop, if found necessary."

The whole of the evening session was taken up with the discussion of the proposed amendments to the Grain Act as submitted to the different Grain Growers' Associations by the Canadian Grain Commission. A committee composed of representatives from the different associations was appointed to meet the board of grain commissioners in Winnipeg on the 24th inst., and present the views of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on those proposed amendments.

BIRDS KILL WEEDS

Not only do birds destroy insect pests, but they contribute to the destruction of weeds. Certain species of our native sparrows are large consumers of such weed seeds as bindweed, lamb's quarters, ragweed, amaranth, pigeon grass, etc. Judd records the result of the examination of over 4,000 stomachs of twenty species of sparrows. It was found that for the entire year weed seeds form more than half their food, and during the colder months of the year these seeds constitute about four-fifths of the food of many species. A single bird will often be found to have eaten 300 seeds of pigeon grass or 500 seeds of lamb's quarters or pigweed. Beal estimated that the tree sparrow may consume one-quarter ounce of weed seed per day, and on that basis, in a state the size of Iowa, this species would consume about 800 tons of seeds annually. —The Protection of Birds, by C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc.



WHITE SWEET-CLOVER (Millotus Alba)
Specimen of weed dealt with in last week's Guide

pointed a committee to draft a Co-operative Bill and submit the same to the next meeting of the Council.

The secretary submitted a lengthy correspondence to the Council from the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association respecting a conference between representatives of the Manufacturers Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture. E. J. Fream, who was acting on behalf of the Council, reported that his last letter to the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association respecting this matter, under date of February 25, still remains unanswered, and that apparently negotiations in the matter have ceased.

Ocean Freight Rates

A communication from the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, enclosing a resolution indicating the attitude of the United Farmers of Alberta toward the request of the Dominion Millers' Association to the Dominion Government for a government owned line of freight steamers for carrying freight from Canada to Great Britain was presented to the board. After a

The Central Farmers' Market Association

Winnipeg

Is the medium through which the PRODUCER disposes of all his farm produce DIRECT to the CONSUMER

Write us for the Prices we can get for you and for directions for shipping

WE SUPPLY EGG CASES

OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

SEEING IS BELIEVING

See the Magnificent Exhibit of
WESTERN CANADA'S FARM PRODUCTS

on view at the C.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write—

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent
C.P.R. Station Bldg., Winnipeg

\$35
DOMINION
BICYCLES
FOR
\$25



These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

Sundries and Tires at wholesale prices to everyone. Send for our illustrated free catalog.

Dominion Cycle Company

224-6 Logan Ave., Winnipeg

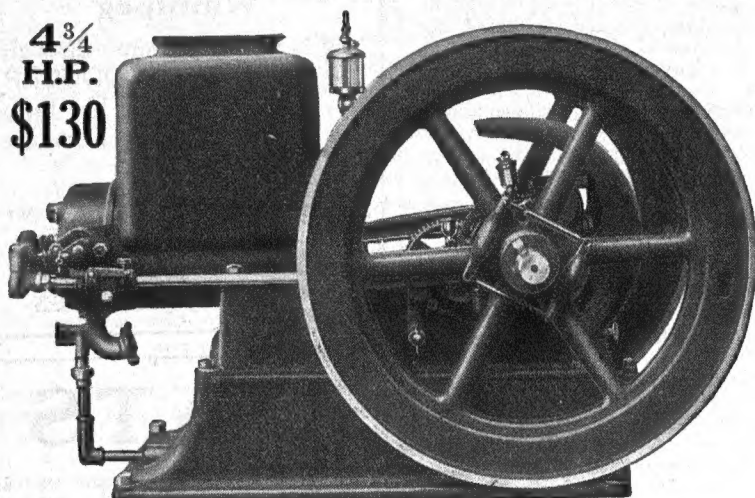
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE ORIGINAL FARMERS' COMPANY

Bigger and Better Than Ever!

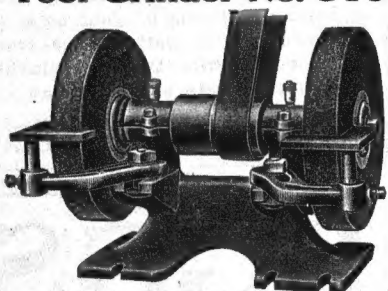
The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Company have always given Best Quality

4 3/4
H.P.
\$130



Every Engine fitted with Self-Cleaning Igniter. Gasoline Tank in Base

Tool Grinder No. 310



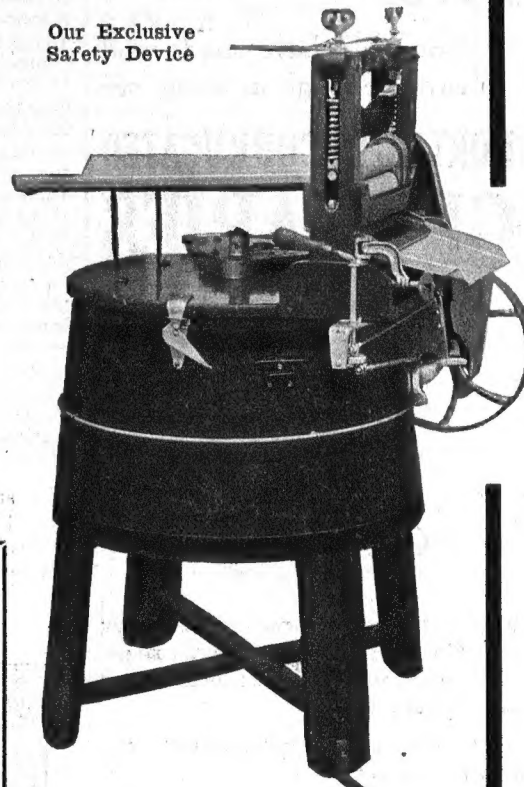
Price \$11.00
Complete with sickle-grinder attachment

Note Our Latest Offers:

1 1/2 H.P. Engines, complete with pulley	42.50
3 H.P. Engines, complete with pulley, self-contained	85.50
4 3/4 H.P. Engines, complete with pulley, self-contained	130.00
7 1/2 H.P. Engines, complete with pulley, self-contained	195.00
Power Washer, reversible wringer, enameled drain board, drains from the bottom; both washer and wringer controlled by small lever. Complete, with wringer	22.00

Every Engine is guaranteed perfect in workmanship and material and to develop much more than the advertised Horse-Power.

Our Exclusive
Safety Device

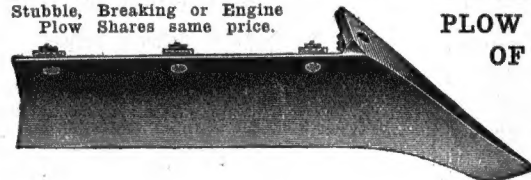


Compare Our Goods with the Best
on the Market

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Plow Shares

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in Make and Quality. Stubble, Breaking or Engine Plow Shares same price.



PLOW SHARES OF EVERY MAKE

PRICE LIST	
	Each
12-in. Shares ..	\$2.00
14-in. Shares ..	2.25
16-in. Shares ..	2.50

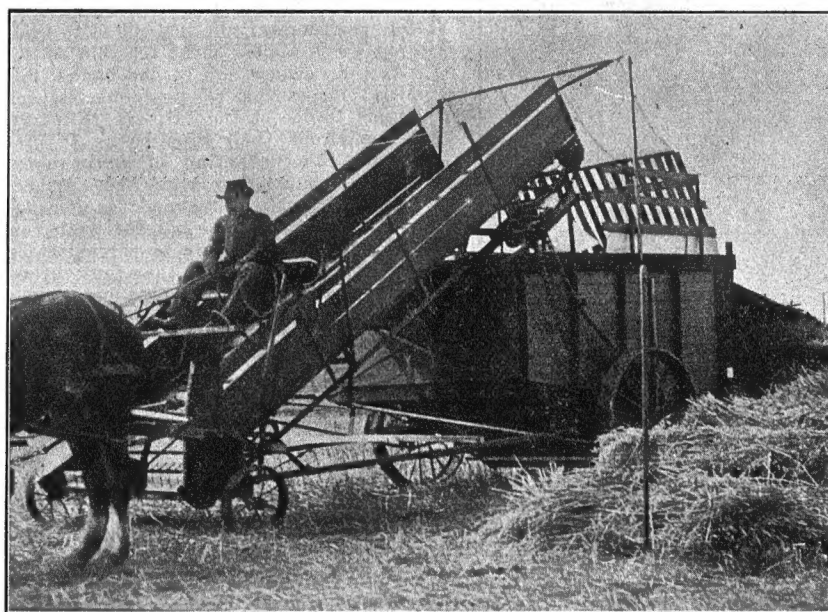
Write for Catalogue

The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man.

The Old Way

Of Delivering the
Sheaves from the
Stook to the Feeder

6 stook teams @ \$5	\$30.00
4 pitchers @ \$3	12.00
Board of 10 men @ 50c ...	5.00
Board of 12 horses @ 25c ..	3.00
Trouble and expense in getting gang and keeping the same	5.00
Loss through not being able to keep machine fully supplied with sheaves ...	20.00
Total	\$75.00



This shows machine delivering load, end door open and bottom released

This shows a load delivered

Jackson Combination Way

Of Delivering the
Sheaves from the
Stook to the Feeder

1 machine, 1 man and 4 horses	\$ 7.00
2 pitchers	6.00
Board for 4 horses @ 25c ..	1.00
Board for 3 men @ 50c ...	1.50
Total	\$15.50

A saving of \$59.50 per day.

We also guarantee to save \$60 per day in grain, or a total of \$120 per day.

NO STOOK TEAMS AND WAGONS REQUIRED. NO ARMY OF MEN AND TEAMS TO BOARD

The Jackson Combination is warranted to save more grain and do the work cheaper and better than can be done in any other known way, and will save the farmers' thresh-

ing bill. This machine has solved the threshers' and farmers' labor troubles, and is a real blessing to the farmers' wives of Western Canada. If you are interested write to

The Jackson Combination Sheaf Loader and Carrier

BRANDON :: MANITOBA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 29th, 1914

THE MASSEY-HARRIS LETTER

On another page in this issue we publish a lengthy communication from the Massey-Harris Company, dealing with prices of agricultural implements north and south of the International line. The Massey-Harris Company claim that the comparative prices published in The Guide in the past have been unfair to them, and in order to assure them that The Guide was willing to give every manufacturer a square deal we granted the Massey-Harris Company all the space they wanted to make their own case. It would be advisable for our readers to pay careful attention to the Massey-Harris Company's letter, and at the same time consider a few facts which we will point out that are not contained in the Massey-Harris letter.

Roughly speaking, the Massey-Harris Company admits that the American prices are about \$10.00 over American prices throughout the Eastern part of the Prairie district, but in the far West the claim is made that on the same freight rate the American price is \$20.00 over the Canadian. The American prices quoted need only to be examined to show that there is something wrong with them. The price of an eight foot binder at Devil's Lake is quoted at \$150, and the freight rate from Chicago \$11.31, which would make the Chicago price of the binder \$138.69. The price of the same binder at Havre is quoted at \$190.00 and the freight \$22.81, which would make the Chicago price \$167.19. Thus, according to these figures, the binder in one case is based on a Chicago price of \$138.69 and in the other case on a Chicago price of \$167.19, the spread being \$28.50. The reasonable way to ascertain the price at any point would be to take the Chicago price and add on the freight, but in addition to the freight in this case \$28.50 has also been added. This would leave an ordinary observer to believe that the figures had been doctored for the express purpose of misleading the Canadian people in regard to the effect of the protective tariff. The price of an eight foot binder at Great Falls would naturally be the Chicago price of \$138.69 plus the freight rate, \$23.01, which would be \$161.70 instead of \$190.00. It will require some explanation on the part of Mr. White and also the Massey-Harris Company to explain this difference of \$28.50.

There are a few more points also to be considered.

1. The Chicago price of the eight foot binder is \$138.69, and the freight rate from Chicago to Winnipeg is \$10.53. If, therefore, there were no protective tariff the Chicago binder could be laid down in Winnipeg for \$149.22, which would be a saving of more than \$10.00. This \$10.00 saving would apply all over Western Canada. Yet because we have a protective tariff the Massey-Harris Company is able to take \$10.00 toll out of the pockets of every farmer who buys the Massey-Harris binder. We challenge the Massey-Harris Company or anyone else to show where the farmer gets even the slightest return for the \$10.00 thus taken out of his pocket by means of the tariff. If the farmer received any return for this \$10.00 which is taken from him there might be some excuse for the protective tariff.

2. The Finance Minister says the cost of producing a binder in Canada is \$7.00 more than in Chicago. This seems a most remarkable statement, particularly when Toronto is just as favorably situated as Chicago in regard to coal, iron and everything else required for the manufacture of binders. Labor is no more expensive in Toronto than it is in Chicago, because there is free trade in that commodity. If then it costs more to

produce a binder in Toronto than it does in Chicago there must be some other explanation. Possibly large salaries, watered stock, incompetent management or something else may have something to do with it. At any rate it is well known that the Massey-Harris Company has produced several millionaires already and is still producing more. When a company reaches a place where it is turning out millionaires it is difficult to understand why it should have any tariff protection.

3. The Massey-Harris Company manufacture cream separators in the same factory in Toronto where binders are made. Cream separators are admitted into Canada duty free from all parts of the world, yet the Massey-Harris cream separator business has prospered under absolute free trade, and the company is able to pay just as high wages to the free trade industry as to the protected industry.

4. The Massey-Harris Company does a very large export business in agricultural implements. A considerable quantity of the raw material used in the Massey-Harris factory is imported from the United States, and pays duty. When the manufactured article, however, is shipped to a foreign country to be used by the foreign farmers, 99 per cent. of the duty paid on raw material is refunded. But when the implement is to be sold to the Canadian farmer he is charged full price, duty and all. This is a bonus to the foreign farmer out of the Canadian treasury. In the Auditor General's report for the year ending March 31, 1913, we notice the following "draw-backs":

Massey-Harris Co. (Brantford)...	\$ 5,797.57
Verity Plow Co. (Brantford)....	14,441.25
Massey-Harris Co. (Toronto)....	161,910.86

Total.....\$182,149.68

This is the amount of money that the Massey-Harris Company drew from the public treasury in the form of "draw-backs" in one year. This was either allowed as a concession to the foreign buyer or went into the pockets of the Massey-Harris magnates to increase their wealth. At any rate it is a most unfair discrimination against the Canadian farmers.

5. Four years ago the Massey-Harris Company purchased the Johnston Harvester Company, Batavia, New York, and since that time they have been selling Johnston Harvesters all over the United States. In their advertising matter in the States they have announced that they are not in the "trust," but in fact they are fighting the "trust" in order to give the farmers the lowest prices. If there were no tariff on agricultural implements coming in Canada, Western farmers would be able to buy binders from the Massey-Harris' American plant much cheaper than they can from the Canadian plant, and we fancy that the patriotism of the Canadian farmer would not in any way be endangered. The Johnston Harvester plant was bought by the Massey-Harris Company out of the extra profits the Canadian plant has been able to take out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers by the aid of the protective tariff.

6. In their letter of this issue the Massey-Harris Company quote their Winnipeg price as \$160.00, while their regular 1914 price list still quotes their cash price at \$164.00. The \$4.00 reduction in price is evidently due to the five per cent. reduction in the tariff made at the last session of parliament. This shows that tariff reduction affects the price of implements.

7. Another very important factor which should not be lost sight of by the Massey-Harris Company is their attitude towards the Western farmers. The head of the company, Senator Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, has used his influence against allowing the Western farmers free access to the American market for their wheat. Yet this great advantage to the Western farmers does not effect the Massey-Harris Company in any single way. The attitude of the company on free wheat is evidently dictated by the Toronto protectionists who make the Canadian tariff laws. The company cannot expect to win great favor with the Western farmers so long as they pursue such a selfish policy in regard to the tariff.

These are a few points which may be considered in connection with the Massey-Harris Company's letter. There is no good reason why the Western farmers should not be buying their agricultural implements much cheaper than they are at the present time. Our Canadian factories require no protection to face world wide competition, and are simply using the tariff to make additional profits. It is largely up to the farmers themselves. So long as they are willing to be buncoed by the politicians, so long will they be plundered by the tariff. But when they with one accord demand that the tariff iniquity shall cease, no government will dare to refuse their demand. If the Massey-Harris Company admit they are taxing the farmers an extra \$10 on binders on account of the 12½ per cent. tariff duty, how much extra are they making on other farm machinery where the duty runs as high as 27½ per cent.? The company might explain this to our readers. We shall be glad to give them space.

BORDEN, LAURIER AND THE FARMERS

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be allowed to pass thru the Prairie Provinces without being told by the western farmers in the plain, unvarnished language of the soil, and with true western spirit, that agriculture in this country is languishing, that our farmers are not securing even a decent return for their labors and large numbers of them are being forced off the farms by adverse conditions. It will also be put up to Sir Robert and Sir Wilfrid in unmistakable terms that the present serious condition now prevailing in the rural West is very largely due to the unjust burdens which these two gentlemen, in their capacity of political leaders, have laid upon the shoulders of the western people for the benefit of a small group of individuals in the financial centres of Quebec and Ontario. The two political leaders will not be asked to provide any special legislative favors for the western farmers. They will only be asked to remove restrictions which hamper the western farmers and prevent them from developing comfortable homes, providing their families with the ordinary necessities of life and educating their children to fulfil the duties which will face them as they grow up. When this year's crop is harvested and sold not one-quarter of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces will be financially one cent better off than a year ago, and the great majority of them will be farther behind. As these facts are seriously and earnestly presented to these two political leaders at different points it must at last begin to dawn upon them that the organized farmers are not seeking political prominence, nor are they mere irresponsible agitators. The political leaders must realize that it has come down to a question of whether or not farmers in Western Can-

ada are going to be able to make a decent living in the future. Undoubtedly there are a certain number of prosperous farmers in the Prairie Provinces and also a few who own automobiles, and these facts can be magnified to create political capital by small calibre politicians. The fact that the overwhelming majority of the farmers, however, are not prospering, can be demonstrated to the political leaders by any agricultural implement company doing business with the western farmers. A great many business men in our western cities have also awakened to the true facts of the case, but of course there are some who, ostrich-like, are still refusing to acknowledge the truth. Both Sir Robert and Sir Wilfrid, if they are wise, will recognize the fact that the western problem is a real one and must be given serious attention by both political parties. The people of the Prairie Provinces are no longer satisfied to be herded into a legislative corral and plundered by the Barons of Special Privilege, and the two political leaders will be slow of perception if they do not appreciate this fact before their western tours are completed.

POLITICIANS COMING WEST

Under the new Redistribution Act the Prairie Provinces will have 43 representatives in the House of Commons after the next elections. This additional representation at once makes the Prairie Provinces a very important factor in the federal political field. That both political parties are alive to the importance of the situation is manifested by the fact that both Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make speaking tours thruout the West in the course of the next few weeks. It is possible that there might be a general election before Christmas, but it is hardly probable as there seems no immediate cause for an appeal to the people, and the present parliament has only been three years in existence. The natural time for the next general election would be in the fall of 1915, but even tho the elections may be a year away, both the political leaders will be anxious to visit the West and size up the situation for themselves as far in advance as possible, because when an election is in sight both of them will devote most of their attention to Quebec and Ontario, which have the largest representation in the House of Commons and which, as a rule, decide which party will be in power. The interests of the people in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are identical, and, if our election campaigns were conducted on any kind of a reasonable or logical basis, there would be no difference of opinion among the representatives of the three provinces in federal matters. Because of the fact, however, that party is worshipped by a great many men and takes even a prior place to religious matters, there is not a unanimous representation from these provinces. Both Sir Robert and Sir Wilfrid will undoubtedly at their public meetings explain that their opponents are not capable of governing the country wisely and that their own party is the nearest to perfection in general ability and integrity that it is possible to find anywhere on earth. All of these gentlemen will undoubtedly make a splendid appearance on the platform and make out a very plausible case from their own standpoint. When they return to Ottawa they will feel that they are very closely in touch with the West and understand the Western problems. Of all the politicians that will come West we feel that it is highly desirable that Mr. White should actually see the West, because he is the man who is in charge of the finances of the country and also of the tariff laws. Mr. White knows nothing about Western conditions and has an idea that the Western farmers are exceedingly prosperous. The best thing that could be done for Mr. White's enlightenment would be to give him a month's trip thruout

the homestead district of the Prairie Provinces, and let him see the actual conditions under which Western people live. If he could see the natural difficulties which these people face he might be less inclined to assist in plundering them for the benefit of a handful of manufacturers and financiers in Toronto. Mr. White is the one man of the whole party who is mostly in need of such education, but we fear that his only knowledge of Western conditions on his Western trip will be secured by looking thru the windows of his very comfortable private car, or from conversation with "prominent" business men and financiers in the sumptuous club rooms of the Western cities.

CAMPAIGN FUND EXPOSURE

Some light is being shed on the methods employed in raising campaign funds, by the investigation which is proceeding in New Brunswick, and in which the Premier of that province, Hon. J. K. Flemming, is involved. While some of the details are in dispute, it is admitted by the witnesses on the Government side that a fund of approximately \$100,000 has been subscribed for the use of the Provincial Conservative party in New Brunswick at the next election by lumbermen who have been granted licenses to cut timber on government lands. The system seems to have been that a lumberman who was granted a license paid \$100 a square mile to the provincial treasury and \$15 a square mile to the campaign fund. Wherein the difference lies between making an arrangement of this kind and deliberately stealing money straight from the public treasury is difficult to understand, yet this is quite a common and usual practice on the part of Canadian governments of both political complexions. Government contractors in very many cases, expect as a matter of course to make a contribution to the party funds, and the prices which they charge for the goods or the work are fixed accordingly. The present Manitoba Government has very frequently been charged with corruption in this regard, but, unlike the New Brunswick Premier, Sir Rodmond Roblin and his faithful supporters have so far prevented a full exposure by persistently refusing to permit the appointment of commissions of enquiry into charges which have been made.

Campaign funds dishonestly raised are almost invariably dishonestly used. Where a campaign fund is subscribed voluntarily by those who contribute because they believe in the candidate and in the principles which he advocates, there is not much danger that it will be used to purchase votes. When votes are bought they are usually bought with money that has first been stolen from the people in some way or other. One thing that is badly needed in this country is a law requiring the publicity of campaign funds.

The public are entitled to know how much money is spent to elect a man to Parliament, where it came from, and how it was expended. No honest candidate would fear to publish these facts, and their publication would go a long way to ensure clean elections and to prevent the corporations and vicious interests from placing men in parliament to become their tools.

THE HARVEST HELP PROBLEM

For some years past it has been necessary to bring from ten to twenty thousand men from Eastern Canada to aid in gathering the Western harvest. It is not expected that very many men will be needed this year outside of those who are already available in Western Canada. In the cities and towns there is a considerable number of unemployed, and it is the aim of government officials and others interested in the matter to send as many of these unemployed to the harvest field as is possible. In several parts of the West also there is a great shortage in the crop, and, in fact, in many parts practically a total failure. It is reported that the

railways and the provincial governments will co-operate to take the farmers from these districts into the good crop districts, and thus provide them with labor during the harvest season. A general survey of the situation will have to be made in order to see just how much harvest help will be needed, and just how much can be supplied from local sources, the balance can then be brought in from Eastern Canada as in past years. It is a very commendable scheme on the part of all those interested to provide employment for those farmers who have been unfortunate and also for those who are out of work in the cities.

The Canadian Countryman is proposing that the Federal Parliament should aid the Western farmers by voting \$40,000,000 to be loaned out to them at low rates of interest. In the beginning there is no more likelihood of the Federal Government giving such a proposition their support than there is of Mackenzie and Mann bringing back to the public treasury the money they have already taken out of it. In the second place, even if parliament were disposed to vote the money, it is very doubtful if it would be handled in a manner to be of permanent value to the Western farmers. It might for a time create an artificial prosperity which would steadily be seized upon by the protectionists in Eastern Canada as a reason for maintaining high tariffs and even increasing them. We believe that the Western farmers generally can take care of themselves, if the many and grievous artificial burdens are taken off their shoulders. We would suggest that the Canadian Countryman use its influence with the manufacturers, railways and banks, and urge them to give the Western farmers reasonable treatment in their tariffs, rates and interest charges, and when that matter is adjusted satisfactorily money will be far easier than it is now.

In this issue in our correspondence columns we publish an interesting letter from Levi Thomson, M.P., of Wolseley, Sask. Mr. Thomson has given the tariff question considerable study and has made up his mind as to the value of a protective tariff to Western Canada. If each one of the Western members would work in the best interests of the Western people and all would stand shoulder to shoulder in parliament for a square deal to the West, the tariff question would be settled in very short order. The trouble is that most of our Western members have no views on the tariff at all until they get a tip from their political leaders, and they can change their minds as often as they are told to do so. So long as we have that kind of men representing us at Ottawa there is very little chance of anything tangible being done for the benefit of the Western people.

The question of medical attendance and doctors' fees in the more sparsely settled districts of Western Canada is one that has a very vital bearing upon the physical well-being of our people. Medical attendance should be available for every settler at reasonable cost, and if the medical profession impose restrictions upon incoming doctors which prevents them from practicing in Saskatchewan, and thus deprives settlers of their aid, it is time for legislative action.

Arrangements have been completed between The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Manitoba Government by which the Government elevators will be operated by The Grain Growers' Grain Company for the ensuing grain year. During the past year the operation of these elevators by the company has been much more successful than during the first year, and under the new arrangements it is expected that the next year's operation will prove even better.

Massey-Harris Replies

NOTE—The Massey-Harris Company, feeling that they have suffered an injustice from the comparison quoted in The Guide a few weeks ago, have taken advantage of The Guide's standing offer of free space to manufacturers to reply to criticisms. The reply to the Massey-Harris letter and the other side of the case from the farmers' standpoint will be found on page 4 of this issue.

Agricultural Implement Prices

Toronto, June 3, 1914.

The Editor,
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—

Referring to comparative retail prices of implements at Winnipeg and Minneapolis, printed in The Grain Growers' Guide of April 1, 1914, would say this article was, of course, intended to convey to the grain growers of the West the impression that the figures given were a fair indication of the difference in price to the grain growers of the Western Provinces as compared with the Western States, and we feel it would be most unfortunate to leave your readers so grossly misinformed regarding the actual comparative prices paid by the farmers on the United States side of the border and in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Claims Guide Unfair

When sending our price list to you we took occasion to advise that a comparison such as you proposed to make was entirely misleading and of no value whatever to anyone desirous of having an accurate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in regard to implement prices in the Western States and in the Western Provinces of the Dominion. The price of implements at Minneapolis, or in Winnipeg, is of interest to very few grain growers, but the price of implements in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is a matter of personal and individual interest to many thousands of grain growers. As pointed out when sending you our list, our prices were not only f.o.b. Winnipeg prices, but they were also the prices for delivery at any customer's station in Southern and Central Manitoba. The prices you quoted for Minneapolis are simply prices in what is almost altogether a wholesale centre, and are no indication whatever of the cost to a farmer even twenty miles away from Minneapolis, and are very misleading if applied generally to the State of Minnesota. We think everyone will concede, if prices are to be compared, that the Northern portion of Minnesota and the States of North Dakota and Montana must be taken to give parallel illustrations of prices in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

We sent you along with our price list retail prices of a number of implements at five different points in North Dakota and three different points in Montana, vouching for the accuracy of the information, as we had sent a special man to these points for the purpose of securing prevailing retail prices. We suggested that you print these prices rather than Minneapolis prices, pointing out that the comparison would be a fairer one.

Government Figures

However, as a result of the debate in the House on the reduction of duties on binders, mowers, and reapers from 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent., official statements have been made regarding freight costs and prices of binders at various points, which, having been secured thru an absolutely disinterested source, will perhaps carry more conviction to your readers than prices secured by our company, altho the prices we sent you are just as reliable as they could be from any source.

First as to freight costs—we quote Hansard of April 30, No. 70, page 3257:

"MR. WHITE: I have looked very carefully into the question of freight charges. For a period of over a year and a half or two years I have been giving very full and careful consideration to the question of the duty upon agricultural implements. In view of the statement made here the other night by my hon. friend from Assiniboia (Mr. Turritt) with regard to the rates on binders at Minneapolis, I desire to place upon Han-

sard," for the information of the House, a statement as to the difference between the freight rates from Chicago to Canadian points and to American points opposite Canadian points, and from Toronto or Hamilton to points in the Northwest.

Freight on Binders

"I find that the freight charges upon an eight-foot binder are as follows:—

From Chicago to—	
Minneapolis	\$ 3.90
Fargo, N.D.	8.19
Grand Forks, N.D.	9.16
Valley City, N.D.	10.14
St. Thomas, N.D.	10.53
Devil's Lake, N.D.	11.31
St. John, N.D.	12.48
Rocklake, N.D.	12.48
Salles, N.D.	12.48
Lansford, N.D.	12.87
Minot, N.D.	12.87
Gardena, N.D.	12.87
Williston, N.D.	14.82
Havre, Mont.	22.81
Great Falls, Mont.	23.01
Billings, Mont.	21.84
Winnipeg	10.53
Brandon	12.09
Weyburn	15.79
Regina	16.18
Calgary	22.03
Edmonton	22.03
From Hamilton to—	
Winnipeg	\$12.80
Brandon	14.40
Weyburn	17.40
Regina	17.80
Calgary	24.00
Edmonton	24.00

Factory Costs

Following the above statement there was some discussion as to the relative

the matter fairly, for, after all, it is a business matter. There is an enormous amount of capital invested—a great deal of English capital—in the manufacture of agricultural implements in Canada, particularly in Ontario. So far as the East is concerned, there is very little difference in the price of agricultural implements on either side of the line. The statement which I will give the committee, which is taken from the report made by Mr. Costello, a very trusted and, I believe, competent official of the customs department, gives the following as comparative prices, cash on delivery, of eight-foot binders:—

"United States:—Fargo, \$147.50; Grand Forks, \$147.50; Valley City, \$150; Devil's Lake, \$150; Lansford, \$160; Minot, \$160; Gardena, \$160; Williston, \$165; Havre, Mont., \$190; Great Falls, \$190; Billings, \$190.

"Canada:—Winnipeg, \$160; Brandon, \$160; Weyburn, \$165; Regina, \$165; Calgary, \$170; Edmonton, \$170.

"The difference, therefore, would run from \$10 down in favor of the price at the American points. The committee will bear in mind two things that I have mentioned; first, that the Canadian manufacturer is at a disadvantage in respect of freight rates, which are higher from Toronto or Hamilton to the Canadian West than they are from Chicago. Second, the cost of production in Hamilton, as shown by the returns of the International Harvester Company, are considerably higher in that city than they are in Chicago. Bearing these two facts in mind, the committee will have one explanation at least for the fact that the cash price of agricultural implements is somewhat higher in the Canadian West than it is across the line.

Different Equipment

"MR. McCOIG: The hon. gentleman has quoted the price of eight-foot binders at dif-

Costello; first of all as to freight costs—you will see that the cost of laying a binder down in Minneapolis from Chicago is \$3.90, as compared with from Hamilton to Winnipeg \$12.80, or Brandon \$14.40. Our price list, which you quoted, provided for the delivery of the binder at any point in Southern or Central Manitoba, and in very many cases this involves the Winnipeg or Brandon freight, as indicated above, plus local freight from these points to the customer's station—in fact, we calculate that our average freight is the Winnipeg freight plus about \$5.50, so that in your comparison you were putting a freight of \$3.90 per binder against an average freight of \$18.50.

More Comparisons

Now as to prices—we are going to compare the prices secured by the government official with various points on the Canadian side of the border, selecting towns as nearly directly north of the United States towns mentioned as is possible.

Fargo is on the border of Minnesota and North Dakota, and practically directly south of Winnipeg. Mr. Costello gives the price of an 8 ft. binder at that point as \$147.50; our price for an 8 ft. binder, having an additional knife and an additional pitman, at Winnipeg is \$164.00, but our price at Winnipeg has to cover the possibility of delivery at any point in Central or Southern Manitoba. The freight to Fargo on a binder from Chicago, as shown above, amounts to \$8.19, whereas the freight to Winnipeg from Hamilton is shown as \$12.80.

Valley City is practically directly south of Morden. At this point the price of an 8 ft. binder is shown as \$150.00; at Morden our price, including an extra knife and an extra pitman, is \$164.00.

Devil's Lake is practically directly south of Pilot Mound. The price at Devil's Lake is quoted at \$150.00; at Pilot Mound, Carberry or Brandon, with the extra equipment mentioned above, our price is \$164.00.

Minot and Lansford are practically directly south of Virden, Reston, Nipinka and Melita. The price quoted at Lansford and Minot is \$160.00. The price of our binder, with an extra knife and an extra pitman, at the Canadian points mentioned is \$164.00, whereas the freight from Chicago to Lansford and Minot is practically identical with the freight from Hamilton to Winnipeg only.

Prices Identical

Williston, North Dakota, is practically directly south of Regina or Weyburn. The retail price of an 8 ft. binder, as quoted by the government official, is \$165.00. The retail price of our 8 ft. binder, with the additional equipment of one extra knife and one extra pitman, is \$165.00 at Regina or Weyburn, or at any other agency covering a comparatively wide area with Regina as a centre.

The table of freight costs shows that the cost of laying down a binder at Williston from Chicago is \$14.82; from Hamilton to Regina \$17.80.

At Havre and Billings, Mont., which are nearly directly south of Maple Creek, Sask., an 8 ft. binder is quoted at \$190.00; our binder at Maple Creek, with an extra knife and an extra pitman, costs the Canadian farmer \$168.00.

Grand Falls, Mont., while not so far west as Lethbridge, Calgary or Edmonton, is the farthest west quoted by the government official. The retail price of an 8 ft. binder there is given at \$190.00; our retail price of an 8 ft. binder, including the extra knife and the extra pitman, delivered anywhere

Continued on Page 18

PROTECTION IS ROBBERY

The greatest book on the tariff question in Canada that has ever been written is "Sixty Years Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt. It deals with the tariff question fully, and is written in very plain, simple language, so that it can be easily understood by every farmer. No man who reads this book can fail to see where the protected manufacturers are using the protective tariff to increase their own great wealth at the expense of the common people. Mr. Porritt shows particularly how the farmers have been plundered on practically everything they buy. Free trade in agricultural implements alone would mean a saving of a great many dollars every year to every farmer. Free trade in other articles would mean even a greater saving. The whole inside story of the Manufacturers' Association, watered stock, political corruption and broken pledges, is given in this famous book. It contains 500 pages of large print and is handsomely bound in red covers. Postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.25.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

factory costs of binders made in Chicago and Hamilton, the minister of finance advising that, speaking from recollection the difference was either \$7.00 or \$9.00 on an 8-ft. binder. Then followed a discussion of relative prices in the two countries, which we quote from Hansard, pages 3258 and 3259, as follows:

"MR. WHITE: I sent a representative from my office to look into the factory cost in both places. In addition to that, as long ago as December, 1912, I asked the commissioner of customs to send a representative to our Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements and to those engaged in the business in the United States, and also to their agents along the border, with a view of ascertaining as accurately as possible the difference in the selling price of agricultural implements on either side of the line. That report was made. It contains a good deal of matter that is confidential, and necessarily so, because our agent was given access to the books and was treated in a very fair fashion by all the manufacturers. I have in my possession a record of the selling prices which might form a basis of comparison for points in Canada with points in the United States, where freight rates are at all equal. I mention this to show that the matter has received very careful and full consideration on the part of the government.

"MR. MACLEAN: Could the minister make that statement part of his remarks by handing it to 'Hansard'? Would there be any objection to that?

Selling Price in U.S.

"MR. WHITE: No, I think not. I am as anxious as my hon. friend is to deal with

ferent points. Are these binders not turned out with different attachments at the different points?

"MR. WHITE: A statement which I have here in that regard says that the Canadian manufacturers of binders supply an extra equipment consisting of a knife, etc., valued at about \$7. This extra equipment is not supplied in the United States.

"MR. McCOIG: The binders supplied by Chicago firms are equipped with only one knife, whereas the Canadian manufacturers supply an extra knife. In some cases with the American binders one may obtain a pole truck for \$15 extra, and a transport truck for \$10 extra.

"MR. WHITE: The comparative figures which I have given are in each case for an eight-foot binder. I understand that the Canadian machine, at the price which I have mentioned, carries an extra knife and certain other equipment valued at \$7, which is not carried by the American binder. In answer to enquiries made, telegrams have been received from the following firms in North Dakota, stating the cash retail selling price of eight-foot binders: Lewis and Durocher, St. John, \$155; Aitkens and Lea, Rocklake, \$155; D. G. McIntosh, St. Thomas, \$155; Hazelett and Naismith, Salles, \$160."

Claims Government Figures Accurate

Here then, at last, we have a disinterested and authoritative statement, which cannot be gainsaid, as to prices of binders to farmers at a number of points in the Western States along the International boundary, also a statement of comparative freight costs at a number of important centres.

Referring to the above report of Mr.

The Mail Bag

THE TARIFF FIGHT

Editor, Guide:—What shall be the future fiscal policy of Canada? The most of your readers will be disposed to answer "Free Trade and Direct Taxation." The answer of the protected manufacturers and their friends will be "adequate Protection," and many—very many—Canadian voters will say, "moderate Protection." How often "the wish is father to the thought." Thoughtful men, who have had an opportunity to feel the public pulse, and have given the matter careful consideration, will not be too positive in their answers. To my mind, the answer depends very much on the future actions of the organized farmers of the three great Prairie Provinces. They seem to me to be the greatest force in Canada making for sound political principles. The easterners at first looked on our organization as a freak movement that would shortly die out like its predecessors, exhausted by its own violence and impatience. These are possibly the greatest dangers to which any new reform is exposed.

We all agree that "Rome was not built in a day," but we are rather disposed to think that we should be able to build our own Rome in a very short time. The growing steadiness of our movement, and the growing determination and breadth of view of our leaders is beginning to command the attention of our eastern fellow countrymen. I believe the action of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in opposing the idea of the imposition of a duty on grain entering Great Britain, in order to give us a preference, did more to open the eyes of the public to the breadth and possibilities of our movement than any other one thing. We must retain at the head of our movement big, broad, determined men, who will stay steadily and patiently on the work, who will look at questions from every point of view—the other fellow's point of view as well as their own. We must not shut our eyes to existing facts; we must clearly recognize the difficulties of the situation, which are many.

Protection has been firmly planted in our fiscal system, and, like "the tares of old among the wheat" and many other objectionable things, it is much easier to plant than to root up. Our opponents are disposed to admit that Free Trade is correct in theory, and deny that it will work out in practice. It seems to me every correct theory is capable of being worked out in practice, tho it may require time and patience to work it out. We are told that to have Free Trade in our country while the countries with which we deal retain the protective principle, would be ruinous to our industries; that the markets of our manufacturers would be restricted, while the manufacturers of other countries would have an unlimited run in our markets. Without discussing the advisability of opening our markets to the world, while others close theirs to us, I must admit that I see no present prospect of inducing a majority of our voters to agree to such a plan, but it seems to me the feeling in favor of trade treaties between nations is growing, notwithstanding the fact that the people of Canada were once stampeded with the rear of "truck and trade" with their neighbors. We must not forget the bug-a-boo of Direct Taxation. It would be a grand cry with which to work up another stampede. We do not know how much taxes we pay under the present system. The system is successful in procuring the necessary amount of money to keep things going without the individual realizing that he is paying his share of these taxes, and also paying a great deal more at the same time to make millionaires out of the protected manufacturers. When he pays out a direct tax he knows he is paying it, but when he pays out an indirect tax, he thinks he is merely buying some article he needs, and hardly realizes that he is at the same time paying one tax to his country and two or three taxes to the manufacturer.

Then, we have the home market appeal. We must remember that the ar-

guments of the Protectionists are addressed to the selfishness and cowardice of humanity, and that these are very vulnerable points to which to appeal. It is discouraging to find how readily some farmers will respond to an appeal for protection against outsiders, who, if not restrained by protective duties, may prevent them from making a few extra dollars out of some fellow countryman, forgetting that some other fellow countryman is at the same time, and by means of the same protective system getting \$10.00 out of them for every dollar they get from someone else. Our fear of outside competitors is so easily aroused. We are so apt to pay out the price of Protection without ever noticing it, while we greedily grasp the trifle we get by means of Protection. We may have a few hundred bushels of oats to sell during some year when the crop is generally short in our own country, with an overflow in the neighboring republic. We see that we can get perhaps five cents per bushel more for these oats than we would obtain were the market open to our American neighbors, conveniently shutting our eyes to the fact that the five cents we gain is taken from some one more unfortunate than ourselves, and that next year, the conditions may be reversed, when there may be a surplus of oats in our country, and a shortage in the Dakotas, when we could get five cents per bushel more for our oats by having trade barriers removed, and in the fat year, we would probably have ten bushels to gain on for every bushel we gain on in the lean year. In the fat year, we in this country will be the gainers by removal of the barriers, and during the lean year, the majority will also be the gainers, even the some exceptional persons will be thereby deprived of some questionable gain, which Protection would give him. I am trying to depict the home market principle in its true hideousness. I grant my picture is not so pleasant as that which the Protectionist draws, but it is truer to the actual facts.

These are some of the difficulties we have to face, but I believe they can be overcome. Many of us can hardly expect to live to see complete victory, but that is no good reason why we should not take part in the fight. We must keep up a steady fight, and impress the world with not only our earnestness but our fairness and breadth of view as well, and above all, we must keep up the work of education. The protective principle seems strongly embedded in the minds of our Canadian voters, but if we can shake the Canadian laborer free from that theory, our progress will be rapid, and I fail to see why our labor friends cannot be shown that free trade is in their interests. There is free trade in labor; why should there not be free trade in what labor procures. It is true they come more closely in contact with, and are more liable to be influenced by, the manufacturers than the farmers, but they are losing confidence in their employers, and coming to find that they are being made political tools by these people.

It seems to me that now is the time to begin an active educational campaign among the laborers of our Canadian cities, and to show them that we are not blind to their interests. Educational work along this line, and along the line of showing the wisdom and economy of Direct Taxation seems to me to be very much required at this stage.

LEVI THOMSON.

Wolseley, Sask.

CO-OPERATIVE HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—From time to time there has appeared in the pages of The Guide letters from Saskatchewan farmers on the subject of hail insurance. Many of these letters exhibit a lamentable ignorance on the part of the writers upon the subject which they attempt to discuss, and for the benefit of these parties and others who have not gone into print but who are perhaps equally in the dark, I wish to submit the following explanation:

The first wrong impression I want to nail is the seemingly common impression that we have, in Saskatchewan, government hail insurance. This is an entirely false impression; the government of Saskatchewan has nothing whatever to do with the administration of the hail insurance act, that power being wholly vested in the Hail Insurance Commission, a body comprised of three men, two of whom are elected by the reeves of the municipalities under the act, the third being appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council.

Another false impression seems to be that the government can make, and is making, money out of the business. This also is wide of the mark; the government can never get its hands on one dollar of the money collected in taxes for hail insurance purposes as all money paid in the hail insurance taxes is forwarded to the Commission by the secretary of the municipality and out of this accumulated fund all indemnities are paid, no matter where the loss may have taken place, providing the damage has been done upon land under the Hail Insurance Assessment. The system is, therefore, purely co-operative, no profits or dividends being distributed to any person. Insurance is furnished at actual cost and any surplus which may be accumulated becomes a guarantee for the benefit of the insurance.

Another false impression which has been created by the opposition press of this province is that the hail inspectors appointed by the Commission are Grit heelers. This, also, is absolutely at variance with the truth, as every man thus employed has been selected solely on account of his ability to perform the work entrusted to him. All are experienced farmers, many having been for years connected with the farmers' various organizations and it happens that they are of various political faiths: Conservative, Liberal, Independent and Socialists all working for the success of this insurance system, which, more than anything else I know of, is the fulfilment of the command of the apostle to: "Bear ye one another's burdens," and the object and work of the Commission is to divide the burdens and make it as light as possible upon the individual.

Any person desiring the act or a copy of our last annual report may procure same free by writing to the Hail Insurance Commission, 304 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

J. E. PAYNTER, Chairman.
Regina, Sask.

MR. WHITE'S ARGUMENTS

Editor, Guide:—It may be interesting to examine a little more closely than I have seen done hitherto the arguments in the Finance Minister's speech on the question of farm implements. His decisive argument against duty free implements is simply this, that Canadian railway freights to the West are higher than American railway freights and, therefore, if Canadian manufacturers were not helped by the tariff the Americans would get the whole trade and the Canadian industry would be destroyed. He gives no figures to support the statement, but taking its truth for granted, to an ordinary mind like mine the thought would occur that the Canadian railway rates might be reduced to the level of the American, which, on the basis of Mr. White's argument, would render the duty unnecessary and so help both manufacturer and farmer. But I suppose it would be sacrilege to touch railway profits, and so Mr. White's remedy is to make both railways and manufacturers happy by leaving the double burden of tariff and high railway freight on the patient shoulders of the farmer. I am probably presumptuous in expressing an opinion on the tariff, as I am in this skinning process only in a passive way, as a victim, and the "Liberal" member Mr. Carroll, in his luminous speech told us that manufacturers ought to be allowed to keep the tariff up just as long as they felt they needed it; they were the best judges in that matter.

A very curious auxiliary argument of Mr. White's was the "drawback." You

know the "drawback" in the case of implements means paying back to the Canadian manufacturer the duty paid on foreign iron and steel used in making implements that are shipped out of Canada to foreign markets. On implements sold at home in Canada the full duty remains. The purpose is to enable the Canadian manufacturer to sell cheaper in foreign markets and meet the competition there. In this way the Canadian farmer at home buys his implements at prices with the duty counted in; the foreign farmer, in his country, buys the same implements at prices with the duty taken off. The "drawback" paid to manufacturers is, of course, an expenditure that has to be paid by the other people in Canada, chiefly the farmers. Those foreign farmers who get the benefit of this "drawback" are our competitors everywhere in the world's market, partly even in Canada, and our wise Ottawa Government and our "patriotic" manufacturers have thus devised a scheme whereby we Canadian farmers pay the duty on our implements in the home markets, and also pay the "drawback" that is helping our foreign competitors. Mr. White confesses that he has felt some doubts about the "drawback," not, of course, because of its injustice to farmers, but because it might hurt the iron and steel industries. In a very curious sentence he explains why he has resisted the demand of the steel and iron industries to "give them the benefit of the market by repealing the 'drawback.'" "In the interests of the farming community, and having regard to the tariff as it exists today, we have said: 'We will allow that drawback item to stand.'" For the interests of what farming community? At Ottawa they look at the interests of the Canadian farming community thru the wrong end of the telescope. Try to imagine the roars of laughter in the House of Commons if anyone there were to propose a "drawback" of any kind on the 130,000,000 bushels of wheat we are exporting this year, or a "bounty" on any farm produce.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

Penhold, Alta.

DOCTORS' FEES

Editor, Guide:—I want to express approval of the stand taken by the Kealy and Warman Grain Growers' Associations in this matter. Here in the Nut Hills the people are particularly incensed about this matter, and if something drastic is not done before the next election the government will get a bad jerk. Such pettifogging humbugs as a "Saskatchewan Medical Association" or a "Saskatchewan Medical College" ought not to exist. The provincial legislature should pass a law throwing the province wide open for the practice of medicine by British M.D.'s, and another law doing the same thing for the graduates of all the European and Canadian medical colleges where such colleges are above suspicion. If after this is done there are still farmers who have not got a good doctor, charging reasonable fees, close at hand, the government should make a careful inspection of the claims of the American and Asiatic medical colleges and where they pass muster, throw the province wide open to their graduates. If this second expedient fails, there would be nothing for it but for the province to subsidize medical officers for the outlying townships. The subsidies might well be financed by extra taxation on the cities, towns and villages, or by additional surtaxes on land speculators in the country.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.

Kuroki, Sask.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

HERE AND THERE AT THE EXHIBITION

The finest thing in the whole exhibition, to my mind, was the school work, which, tho it was very similar to that described in these pages last year, never loses its fascination for me. The contribution from the very small tots was an array of quaint things cut out of paper and neatly mounted; from those of more mature years clay modelling of almost everything from a little ladle and a ladder to a lion's head with widely-extended jaws. Raffia baskets and dolls hats were the work of small feminine fingers in some of the lower grades, and exquisite needlework, including dressmaking, embroidery and fancy millinery were displayed as the work of the girls in the higher grades and in the Technical Schools. Furniture, wood carving and even engines that go were among the boys' exhibits from the Technical Schools.

The Handicraft Shop had a tastefully arranged exhibit of hand made rag and wool rugs, pieced quilts, woolen curtains, hammered brass candlesticks, hand-made pottery and lace.

One could not help regretting that the Home Economics Societies were not able to make a better showing in response to the splendid recognition given them in the prize list.

A girls' cooking class was being conducted in the manufacturers' building under the supervision of Mrs. Salisbury, with the idea, probably, of arousing a keener interest in scientific housekeeping.

In this same building one encountered the stalls of manufacturers and retail merchants, and the idle sight-seer was besieged on every hand to have a fan, to take a circular setting forth the merits of a new ironing board, to stop a minute and look into the virtues of a new kitchen cabinet or to listen to the melody of a piano. Some of these exhibits were a delight to the eye and bespoke infinite pains in their preparation.

One missed in the fruit section the usual quantities of luscious edibles that one had become accustomed to find there, as there seemed to be none but the British Columbia exhibit this year. However, this was beautiful enough to give a mere dweller on the plains a feeling of longing for the fruitful valleys which produce such tasty and delicious-looking fruit.

And of course one cannot mention the exhibition without some reference to the Bird-Man who soared up and up and up in a long, graceful spiral, who swooped and turned and flopped, who glided and slid thru the air until the birds themselves were lost in wonder at this new creature on wings. This was a part of the exhibition which could not be kept behind closed doors but which was enjoyed by the whole city from office windows and convenient roofs. Probably, compared with the feats executed in great aeroplane contests it was nothing extraordinary, but the wonder of being able to launch out into space at all is still too new to have worn off in the minds of those addicted to wondering.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A CARD OF THANKS

Just a note to thank Mr. W. E. Keefer for his very kind and complimentary letter concerning my editorial on "Loyalty and Political Corruption."
—F.M.B.

BANISH THE BAR NO SOLUTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—A recent issue of The Guide contained quite a sharp criticism of my letter by Dumpy and American, for which I wish to thank them. I see I was misunderstood, as I did not wish to convey the impression that I had no time for politics. I do study the papers, "American," The Guide, which is supposed to be the standard farmers' paper, also a daily.

Dumpy cannot imagine a man marrying for such motives as I gave. Pardon me, Dumpy, does not the idea of a home carry with it those motives to some extent. I can imagine a man marrying for far less noble reasons than those, such, for instance, as getting the control of a few hundred dollars which the woman may happen to possess. I did not mean that a woman had to employ herself just trying to cheer up a man. Oh, no! But is it cheerful to come home and find things untidy and the wife cross and angry? The man, of course, should be cheerful and kind also, for the wife needs comfort as much as her husband, so both should combine to be as kind and patient as possible. It is their duty to do so. Dumpy must be an exception, indeed, if he would give women the vote, knowing that they would neglect the home. Just here I will say for Dumpy's benefit, I am not a cross, disagreeable man but a woman, mother of five children, and I enjoy all the pleasures of home life, also an equal right and share of all things with my husband. As for politics we always discuss anything of importance, trying always to see the best side.

Read the letter of Geo. W. Atkinson and you will get some good ideas, and it expresses very plainly what I think



A spot lovely enough to give winged feet to holidays

of suffrage. Let us learn to exercise a wise use of the privileges accorded us, then if we ever get the vote we will know what to do and how to do it. I do not agree with Dumpy on the liquor subject. To banish the bar would not do away with the temptation to drink. I have seen it tried, and it only threw more roughness into the street for the younger generation to witness. Drinking will never be abolished until liquor is no longer manufactured. I believe we will yet see the time when liquor is no more. In the meantime, to do away with the bar is a step in the right direction. Well, this letter is getting long, so will close. Wishing success to all. Yours,

BUSHWHACKER.

Your letter is so moderate, Bushwhacker, that I am sure you are a kind and reasonable woman, and I am sure that when you see how many women, not so fortunately situated as yourself, there are, who need the vote to help them, that you will be the first to turn suffragist. May I send you some literature concerning our laws?

CARE OF BABIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I saw Mrs. Reaville was wanting advice on feeding her baby, I thought I would write and give her my experience. In regard to constipation, never give medicine or injections unless you want to make the disease chronic. An English doctor told me that tight bands were often the cause of constipation in babies. Try

giving one feed a day of strained oatmeal gruel, and if that does not have the desired effect give a teaspoonful of orange juice or the juice from stewed fruit. I wouldn't like to give her medicine to a child. I don't like the thought of the laudanum or opium.

I have six children, from ten years to six months, and they all, except the baby, have a cupful of new milk as soon as it is strained, night and morning, and always milk at meal times. They never have tea or coffee, and I am sure you couldn't find healthier looking children. I nursed the first four, and the last two are bottle babies.

At the first sign of looseness in the bowels I give a dose of castor oil and stop all solid food. I give them lime water, barley water and the white of raw eggs, and it never failed to cure them within twelve hours. I have never given any medicine to any of my children except an occasional dose of castor oil, as I think the more you give the more they need.

If a baby is troubled with wind and vomiting after being fed, don't let it have so much at once. Always feed regularly, and stir a level teaspoonful of baking soda in a cup of cold boiled water and give a teaspoonful before nursing or add to the bottle. This was told me by an old country doctor, who

DELECTABLE DISHES

Blitzkuchen (Lightning Cake)

One cupful of butter, one cupful of powdered sugar (sifted), grated rind of half a lemon, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and four eggs. Cream the butter and sugar, add the lemon, keeping the eggs in separate cups; then add a little of the egg, a little of the flour (into which baking powder has been sifted) and a little of the milk until they are all used up. Beat this well and constantly while adding the ingredients. Spread half an inch deep in a shallow pan, brush the top with some beaten egg and sprinkle it well with sugar, cinnamon, and finely chopped almonds. Bake very carefully about twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Baked Fish (Russian)

One and a half to two pounds of fresh mackerel, one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of cracker crumbs, three cupfuls of milk, six eggs, one grated onion, six peppercorns, and one tablespoonful of sour cream. Cut the fish lengthwise, wash it and take out the bones and the meat, leaving the skin. Chop the meat finely with half a tablespoonful of butter. Put in a bowl the yolks of the eggs, the salt, to taste, onion, peppercorns, cracker dust or bread crumbs, milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter and the sour cream. Beat well, add the fish and stir in the well-beaten egg whites. Put it all in a baking dish, cover and cook it very slowly for about two hours. Serve with this baked fish caper sauce:

Caper Sauce—One tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one cupful of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of capers. Put the butter into a saucepan and when it bubbles add the flour mixed with the seasoning. Stir this until well blended, but do not let it get brown. Turn the heat low and add the milk very slowly, adding about one-third at a time. Stir constantly, until the sauce is smooth and glossy, add the capers and keep warm until used.

Venetian Eggs

One tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion, one pint of fresh or canned tomatoes, one tablespoonful of grated cheese, one level teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of paprika, and four eggs. Put the butter into a saucepan or chafing dish, heat it; when it is hot add the onion. Cook about five minutes, but do not brown it; add the tomatoes, cover it, and when hot add the cheese, salt and paprika. Slip in four unbeaten eggs, picking up the white with a fork as it thickens. When it is coagulated, break the yolks and stir it all together. Serve on round pieces of toast. This quantity will cover six slices of toast.

Mock Venison

Use a leg of lamb or of mutton. Skin it and prepare it as follows: Mix together half a teaspoonful of allspice, half a teaspoonful of mace, half a teaspoonful of ground cloves and one saltspoonful of ground ginger. Rub the meat thoroughly with the mixture and put it in a deep dish and cover it with the following: Put four cupfuls (one quart) of vinegar into a kettle, eight cupfuls (two quarts) of water, two bay leaves, one sliced lemon, one onion sliced, ten whole peppers, one carrot, one parsnip and one celery knob sliced. Let it all come to a boil for a few minutes. When it is cold pour over the meat and let it soak for four days. It is well to turn it occasionally. Before cooking rinse it in warm water, dry it and lard it with a quarter of a pound of salt pork. Put slices of salt pork in the bottom of the pan and some on top. Put two tablespoonfuls of drippings in the pan. Place it in a hot oven and baste it frequently.

said it was non-injurious and more effective than grip water or soothing syrup. I hope this will be of benefit to some mother, but I am a poor hand at expressing myself on paper.

MRS. L. LEWIS.

CURE FOR INFANT CONSTIPATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—The letter written by Mrs. B. Reaville in this week's Guide has tempted me to write to you, for I know I can help her if she will follow my directions. My baby girl was in the same condition as her's, and a lady who had doctored with specialists for months in Winnipeg for her boy told me what she did when the doctors gave her baby up. First give the child no sugar whatever. Get the Reindeer Brand of condensed milk and use it one teaspoon of milk to seven teaspoons of water. Use no other milk. Get a bottle of suppositories and when giving baby a bath inject one and hold her out. Do this two or three mornings and then hold her out without the injections. A twenty-five cent bottle of suppositories was all I used after giving daily water injections for about two months. My baby is thirteen months old. She is a big fat girl and has walked alone over a month. I never give her any physic whatever. I hope this will be of use to the lady making inquiries.

Yours sincerely,

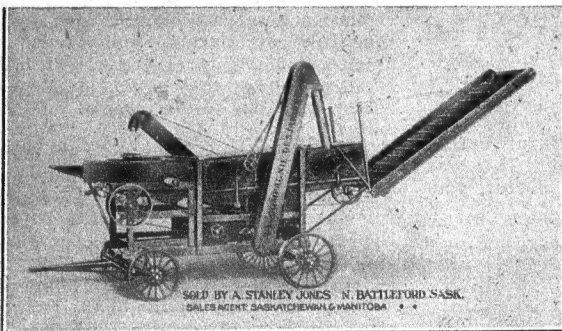
MRS. E. C. FULCHER.

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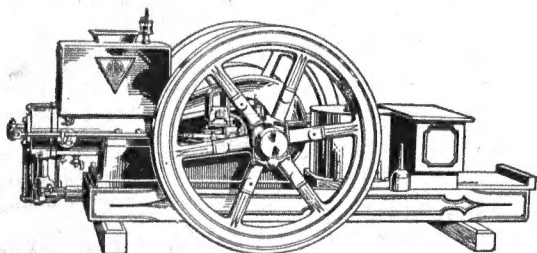
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Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications should be sent.

CO-OP. SOCIETY ORGANIZED

On Friday, July 17, the Grain Growers' Association formed the Milvihill G. G. Co-operative Society Limited. The following officers were elected: President, E. B. Lindley; vice-president, R. B. Boddy; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Mitchell. Trustees: W. C. Dagg, E. H. Sharpe, C. Sandford, A. E. Erickson, Nils Mollerson, W. Hearne, J. Jamieson, G. Morris.

The first meeting will be held on Saturday, August 8, when by that time the society will be incorporated under act of parliament.

THOS. MITCHELL,
Secretary treasurer.

PICNIC AT MULVIHILL

The annual picnic of the Mulvihill Grain Growers' Association was held at Round Lake, Mulvihill, on July 9. The perfection of the weather added to the success of the day. The officers were in the field early in the morning, making the final preparations for the merry-makers who began to stream in at noon. There was a booth kept by the Ladies' Auxiliary for the purpose of serving the hungry ones with cake, etc., and hot tea and coffee. Another stall was kept by the Association for the sale of soft drinks, fruit and ice cream. This proved a most successful concern, the total takings amounting to \$58.40. A good list of sports were entered into during the afternoon, causing unquestionable enjoyment to all concerned. E. L. Taylor, M.P.P., honored the picnic with his presence.

In the evening everyone moved over to the Grain Growers' Hall, to enter wholeheartedly into the joys and delights of dancing. About the largest gathering since the hall has been built was present, numbering about 125. Dancing was continued till the early hours of the morning, when everyone left for home feeling that the Grain Growers' Association had given them a really enjoyable day. The secretary declared a total receipt for the day of \$108.08. Great credit is due to the officers and committees for their untiring energy, to which was largely due the success of the day, not forgetting the president, E. B. Lindley, under whose supervision the arrangements were carried out. It is interesting to note that at a campaign meeting held in the hall on Wednesday, July 8, E. L. Taylor said: "Great credit is due to this branch of the Grain Growers' Association for their work. I am delighted with the hall, which is the largest and will, when completed, be the best in the whole constituency of St. George."

THOS. MITCHELL,
Secretary-treasurer

KEYES BRANCH CO-OPERATING

Enclosed find \$2 dues for four new members, this makes 51 members for Keyes branch. Our branch is saving the members a good sum of money this year. Since January we have purchased a car of cedar posts, a car of woven wire, gates and barb wire from the Sarnia Fence Co. On July 15 we sent for our car of twine ordered from the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and sent over \$1,600 with order. Our local merchant has also helped us. He supplied us with formaldehyde at 16 cents in bulk, and sugar at 10 cents over invoice price. About 50 sacks were bought this way at a saving of about 80 cents per 100 lbs. Our members are taking more interest in the association, and co-operative buying has built this branch up as nothing else could. Some of our members are shipping their produce to the Central Farmers' Market, and are well pleased with the returns from same.

A. W. MCGREGOR,
Sec'y, Keyes Branch

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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

A PARTIZAN CAD

The man who can see no good in legislation for the reason that it was not enacted by the particular political party to which he stakes his faith is indeed a blind partizan. The man who, for the purpose of injuring the party in power, or for fear of credit accruing to a government, will endeavor to prevent the successful operation of a good measure, is a cad. Such men may be temporarily successful politicians, but they are, nevertheless, citizens to be ashamed of. That there are a considerable number belonging to this class, and that the class is composed of members of all political parties, makes this crime against society not a whit less reprehensible. The most disgusting practice of these men, and it is in great evidence amongst them, is that of attempting to cover up their own traitorous actions by conspicuous waving of flags and loud protestations of patriotism. Patriotism, like religion, is genuine only in proportion as it increases one's devotion to his fellows. Guns, uniforms, empty shouting and flag flapping may have passed for patriotism in an earlier and more gullible age, just as did similar outward appearances for Christianity. This is not the case today. To judge the value of a man's religion we do not now follow him to church, to the confessional, or to the prayer meeting. We follow him to his home and to his business. His treatment of his child, of his wife, or of his employees is a safer guide for our judgment than the regularity of his attendance at church or his bequests to charity. His treatment of his dog indicates the true value of his religion vastly more unflinchingly than do his public prayers, be they ever so eloquent. As it is with religion, so also it is with patriotism. The only patriotism that is truly a virtue is a character rather than a profession. True patriotism can never be less than a love of our fellows and a devotion to all that makes for their well-being. True patriotism places state interests before party interests and the class before the individual. How utterly lacking in true patriotism are those who would for partizan advantages or personal ends work ruin to the cherished institutions which, by patient, persistent effort, have been built up by the organized farmers of this province. It is to be hoped that the farmers will not be deceived by their transparent tactics.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

FARM MORTGAGE ACT

During a personal conversation I had with Premier Scott at Herschel on July 4, and afterwards in a public statement made at that point on the same date, the premier stated that the government does not think it advisable to proceed with the farm mortgage associations act at present, owing to the fact that money is too tight to give the bonds a chance of finding a ready market.

I am sending this letter to you hoping you will see fit to publish it in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide, and at the same time I would ask all secretaries of locals who have written to me on this matter to bring this letter before their locals, as in that way I shall be saved a good deal of unnecessary letter writing.

W. H. LILWALL,
Director District 13

AMONG THE LOCALS

At a meeting of the people of Rock Lake District it was unanimously voted that we form a Grain Growers' Association, to be known as the Rock Lake G. G. A., and the following officers were elected: President, G. A. Moore; vice-president, George McElroy; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Wensley; directors, Sam McKee, John Daly, Jessie Slater, Robert Blackwell, Robert Gully, Wilbert Gully.

W. H. WENSLEY,
Sec., Rock Lake Association.

At a meeting of Flax Hills Association the following resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to the Department of Interior and also sent to you, hoping you would give this more publicity:

"That whereas there are so many syndicates at work testing for oil in Saskatchewan, we, the Flax Hill G.G.A. respectfully beg the government of Canada to revise the homestead laws, giving the homesteader mineral rights on his land."

JOHN B. CROSS,
Secretary, Flax Hills Assn.

Enclosed find \$6.00 membership fees from Lydden Association, which was organized on the 14th of July. The following officers were elected: President, E. L. Hoir; vice president, M. Mathews; secretary-treasurer, W. Stempel; directors, Messrs. Barber, Barker, Henderson, Beckett, Dunbar and Mansell.

W. STEMPEL,
Secretary Lydden Assn.

We are beginning to go ahead in this neighborhood. New members are coming in fast and are earnest about co-operation. We cannot get going very quick yet as the majority of us are low in cash, but hope to do better after the harvest. We had our first picnic on the 10th of July and it turned out good. We had an excellent program and a real good holiday, lots of fun, the ladies helped along well and everybody enjoyed themselves. Enclosed find \$15.00 membership fees. We hope to send more soon.

H. LOHMEYER,
Secretary North Side G. G. A.

On Saturday last the farmers of the community held a meeting and decided to form a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Thirty-five men attended and twenty-eight decided to join right away. We elected all officers as per the constitution and decided to hold our meetings the second Saturday in every month. As the C.P.R. will be completed this month, we decided to hold the meetings where the town of Fuseleer will be and the name of this branch was called the Fuseleer Branch. Only six members paid the entrance fee, so I am holding over the fees until after the next meeting, when it is hoped that at least 50 members will be present and pay the entrance fee. The following is a list of officers appointed: President, F. Aschbacher; vice-president, F. M. Smith; secretary-treasurer, H. L. Smith; directors: J. Hill, Mr. Walleen, Jr., Mr. Johnson, Sr., H. J. Kopitsky, R. Umphrey, H. Millar.

HARRY L. SMITH,
Secretary Fuseleer Assn.

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at our last regular meeting: "Be it resolved, that this Transcendant Branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., located at Trossacks, place ourselves on record as being unanimously in favor of the movement now at work to banish the bars of Saskatchewan, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our local M.P.P., Dr. Mitchell, of Weyburn."

Resolution was moved by H. R. Whitley, seconded by George Crossing and carried unanimously. I take much pleasure in sending you a copy also.

H. R. WHITLEY,
Secretary, Trossacks Assn.

Please find enclosed the sum of \$18.50 membership fees due headquarters for 37 paid up members.

THOMAS BODDY,
Secretary, Dowd Hill Assn.

At a meeting held on the 11th inst., it was decided to form a branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. to be known as "The Clunie G.G.A." The following officers were appointed: President, M. Clark; vice-president, Charles G. Shallow; directors, Wm. Morley, E. Grem-

blay, Fred Hart, Franks Siscoet; secretary, Wm. Craig. Members: F. Sharpe, G. Covey, G. Miller, S. Harkow, B. Bullock, N. Thomas, R. J. Boyne, C. H. Greene, H. Goelet, G. Kergoat, R. J. Dunsmuir, Charles Watley.

WM. SMITH,
Secretary Clunie Assn.

The announcement that President Maharg would address a meeting at Spring Creek brought together one of the largest crowds ever seen in the district. Seating accommodation had been arranged for two hundred and fifty, but all idea of housing the multitude was abandoned early in the game and the seats were taken out and placed in the yard, where wood piles, wagon racks, etc., were pre-empted as reserved seats, much to the disadvantage of the "wracks," he mentioned. O. P. Ketcheson, president of Spring Creek local, occupied the chair and after an excellent program, District Director J. W. Easton introduced President Maharg, who was received with greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Maharg spoke for an hour and ten minutes, touching on the prevailing educational, financial and social conditions and was listened to thruout with closest attention. This was the first time a Spring Creek audience had the privilege of hearing Mr. Maharg and should he ever come to the district again, a much larger audience will meet him.

C. W. FLEWELLING,
Secretary Spring Creek Assn.

SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS

At a meeting of the Moose Pond G.G. A., held on July 4, a resolution was passed condemning a practice followed by certain newspapers or periodicals. On the strength of a subscription paid in advance for a year or sometimes part of a year, the paper is persistently mailed for a longer period, sometimes several years, and then a demand made for overdue subscription, with refusal to quit sending the paper till this demand has been met. The movers of the resolution held that the only safeguard against this form of nuisance is a registered letter at expiry of subscription, a precaution seldom taken except by those who have been "bitten." It is held that a farmer might refuse the paper at the post office, only to have his neighbors bringing him an accumulation of papers previously refused, also that the publishers will claim that the papers have not been returned by the post office authorities. Our members would be pleased to know whether you have heard anything of this matter from other parts of the province.

THOS. E. WOOD,
Secretary, Moose Pond Assn.

Thos. Wood, Esq.—I have before me your favor of the 20th inst., containing resolution regarding the practice of newspaper publishers of continuing to send their papers after the period of subscription has expired. This is a question which has received a good deal of attention both by newspaper men and subscribers. Most of the publishers have long since given up this unbusiness-like practice. This is particularly true of those periodicals whose subscribers are at great distances from the place of publication. In the case, however, of our local and provincial newspapers and periodicals, the argument is advanced that great disappointment would result to readers by having their paper peremptorily stopped the moment the paid subscription expires. I do not think that this practice is adopted by the publishers for the purpose of keeping up their subscription lists, but, rather, for fear of disappointing their many readers who allow their subscriptions to expire without prompt renewal and who nevertheless are desirous of continuing to take the paper. It is scarcely to be expected that struggling newspaper publishers will be very ready to assume that their valuable(?) publications are no longer desired simply because the subscriber has failed to remit the subscription price. I am of opinion that no one can be held legally liable for the payment of a paper after having properly notified the publisher that he no longer desires the paper to be sent to him.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

SECRETARY'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP

For the last three weeks or so the secretary has been away from the office on organization work, most of the time being spent in the district north of Red Deer around the Goose Lake line of the C.N.R. Altogether some 300 odd miles of country was covered outside of the railways. Eighteen meetings were held, including five picnics. A rough estimate of the attendance at the different meetings would probably be between 4,000 and 5,000 people. Among the different meetings would be included the picnic at Rainbow schoolhouse, under the auspices of Universal Union; a big joint picnic at the Dominion schoolhouse, under the auspices of Bigstone, Cabin Lake, Northampton and other unions; Clemens, Vandyne (where a new union was organized), Acadia Valley and Hillcrest, several meetings having been arranged for this section of the country; Fairacres, where a splendid meeting was held in the schoolhouse, between seventy and eighty farmers being present from five different unions; Cereal, a big joint picnic at Mere. Meetings were also held at Youngstown and Hanna. During the latter part of the tour D. Buckingham, director for the Red Deer constituency, was on hand dealing more particularly with the live stock end of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. It was unfortunate that owing to lack of information it was impossible to locate the meeting place of the Sharrow Union in the Empress district. With this one exception there is every reason to believe that the tour was a great success, and as the result of a general talk and very many questions asked, interest in the U.F.A. has been considerably increased thruout the district covered. One of the most interesting features of the trip was not only the large number of questions asked in public at nearly every meeting, but the great variety of matters on which information was sought for privately by individuals after the close of the meetings. At several of the picnics and some evening meetings these little informal discussions were kept up till 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning before those interested finally broke up.

Almost immediately on the return from this trip the secretary was again called away to meetings east of Calgary, including the Queenstown, Cluny and Gleichen joint picnic, a further report in regard to which will doubtless appear at an early date.

P. S. AUSTIN ALSO ON THE TRAIL

I am also in receipt of a very interesting letter from P. S. Austin, director for the Victoria constituency, who in travelling round the country putting in work for the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. has certainly not forgotten the U.F.A. and has done some splendid work for the organization at one and the same time as he has been working for the Elevator Co. As Mr. Austin says: "I found local U.F.A.s were ready and did render valuable assistance," also "in every case I found we could make but little headway unless we organized a local U.F.A., putting into practice some of the first principles of co-operation. I have said the Co-operative Elevator Co. was a separate institution from the U.F.A. yet it is difficult to see how it can succeed without continual support of its parent; her economics are those we must preach to the shareholders of the Elevator Co." Mr. Austin has addressed U.F.A. unions at the following points:—Edgerton, Irma, Wainwright, Viking, Camrose, Kingman, Tofield, Thordensjold, Partridge Hills, Victoria, Vegreville, Minburn, Mannville, Bloomington Heights, Creighton, Broken Hill, Chailey, Green Lawn, Dewberry, Kitscoty, Blackfoot and Streamstown.

AMONG THE UNIONS

J. H. Beeley, in forwarding us \$42 membership dues recently, reports that Rimbey Union No. 294, of which he is secretary, has a membership of 122 all in good standing. They held a very successful picnic on June 29, at which our

Director, H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, was present to address the members. There was a large and varied program, including horse racing, foot racing, ball games, etc., which was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody, as was also the all-night dance with which the affair was brought to a close.

Berenice Local No. 531 held a very successful picnic on July 8. There was a very interesting program, including a ball game, which was very much enjoyed by those present. The meeting was addressed by a party of gentlemen appointed by the Mayor of Medicine Hat, the subject of the address being "What the city man is trying to do for the farmer." Mr. McLarnan, secretary of the Union, took up with them the question of having a number of different locals meet the mayor and his council to try and arrange for a market for the farmers in Medicine Hat. This they promised to try and arrange for.

The annual picnic of the Lakeview Union No. 71 was held at Lakeview on July 1. The day was an ideal one for a picnic. A large number of the members, their wives and families took advantage of the holiday. The arrangements for the day were in the hands of an energetic committee, who carried out their duties to the satisfaction of all. A lengthy program of sports was carried out and good prizes awarded to the winners. The ladies operated a refreshment booth, candy and fruit stall and did a roaring business. E. Carswell from the Central Office was present and gave a very instructive address on U.F.A. work generally and marketing hogs in particular. A dance was held in the public hall in the evening.

Wilkinson Union No. 636 held their regular meeting on July 4. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. It was moved that W. A. Wilkinson act as temporary secretary for this meeting. It was also moved and seconded that they write for the regulations regarding a Pound Law, and also that they send a letter regarding loans for western farmers for the purpose of securing stock. The crops in this district have proved a failure this year.

Olds Local Union No. 11 held their regular meeting on July 8. The debate was, "Resolved that the women of Alberta should have equal franchise with the men." Mrs. Ailsworth, of Olds, took the affirmative and Mr. Holden the negative. Both were bright, witty and amusing in their remarks. The speaking was of a very high class and the debate was a great success, as the ladies were well to the fore. The judges unanimously agreed that the affirmative side wins the debate by a small margin. The judges were: President J. Stauffer, Professor W. J. Elliott and D. L. Sturton, Olds.

At the meeting of the Raven Union No. 554, held on July 18, twenty members were present. The following finance report of the picnic was presented: Takings, \$51.50. Expenses, \$48.45. The following accounts were ordered paid: Sundries for picnic stall, \$38.45. Livery, \$10.00. Seven new members were admitted at this meeting. The secretary was instructed to write to a wholesale firm in Edmonton to see what they could do in the matter of supplying groceries. It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three be elected to investigate the putting up of a co-operative creamery. J. A. Arney, on behalf of the telephone committee, stated that there was nothing to report. The next meeting was fixed for August 5 at 2.30 p.m. and the meeting then adjourned.

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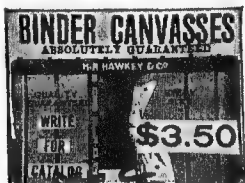


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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

AN OVERFEED OF GRAIN

Someone left the oat bin door open, the horses were loose, and we all know the rest. The thing to do if the accident has been detected an hour or so after the grain has been eaten is to get a veterinarian as soon as possible and pump as much out of the stomach by the aid of a stomach tube as possible. Then administer a purgative and anti-ferments. It sometimes happens that expert help is not available. If such is the case, then the matured horses should receive from one and one-half to two quarts of raw linseed oil, and two ounces of turpentine. Many neglect a horse that has over-eaten until the symptoms of colic appear and then call a veterinarian, who may have difficulty in saving the horse.

The same precautions should be taken when a cow has accidentally eaten a part of a stack of oats, wheat or corn. From one to three pounds of Epsom salts given to a cow immediately after such a large feed may save the cow's life and also prevent her being foundered. The thing to remember is to do something for the cow immediately after the accident has been discovered.

REFUGE FOR WILD GEESSE

That wild geese are shrewd enough to know friend from foe, and that, if you "throw a handful of feed at them instead of a thimbleful of shot," they will lose their fear of man and make their home within a stone's throw of human habitations, has been clearly demonstrated by the experiments of Mr. John T. Miner, of Kingsville, Essex county, Ontario.


The history of the growth of the flock furnishes an interesting example of what can be done to tame wild birds. In 1904 Mr. Miner obtained seven wild geese, clipped their wings and placed them on his pond as decoys, but wild geese were so scarce that it was four years before any others joined them. In the spring of 1908 eleven came, the following year 32, and in 1910 as many as 350. Since that time they have been too numerous to give any exact estimate, but probably about 1,000 may be found on the premises at a time. Since 1911 no shooting whatever has been indulged in within the reserve. By moving the feed by degrees the geese have been coaxed to come right up to the house.

Wild ducks also frequent the pond, and some of these have been identified by aluminum bands, bearing Mr. Miner's address. By means of these he has established the fact that they return to his place every spring, or, if they fail to return, he has been able to learn what has happened to them. One was shot as far away as Paris, Kentucky. Those that return nest in the neighborhood and bring up their young before again migrating.

Mr. Miner's experiments are a striking illustration of how easy it would be to conserve the migrating bird life of this continent if only refuges were provided, where the birds could remain for a short time unmolested, during their seasonal flights to their breeding grounds and back again.—Conservation.

TEACHING THE CALF TO DRINK

1. Don't slap him over the jaw if he bites your finger.
2. Don't try to starve him into submission.
3. Don't back him into a corner if you can help it.
4. Don't bale him between your legs.
5. Don't try to drown him in the milk bucket.
6. Don't say anything if he butts, and knocks over the milk; or jams your fingers. Have patience with the youngster; and get some more milk.
7. It is quite natural for the calf to butt, and to turn his mouth upwards. He is only following his natural instincts. You must have patience or let someone else do the job. Give him your fingers for the first few times and pour a little warm milk into his mouth, then gradually turn his nose down to the bucket.
8. Don't get angry. Remember he is very hungry and in his helplessness does not know how to satisfy his natural wants. You took him away from his mother and must give him a fair deal.



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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

During this hot weather flies are very troublesome and annoying to the work horses. Fix up a switch of some kind which will dangle from the throat-latch so that it will constantly swing as the horse moves.

Down East lambs' tails are used for this purpose. In the West an old piece of rope unravelled does equally as well.

Then, to keep those small flies from bothering the horses' ears which work on the inside surface of the ear and fill themselves up with the horse's blood, just take a little clean grease or oil (if nothing else is to hand lubricating oil will do) and cover the inside surface of the ear with it every day or so. It will be found that a great deal of the head-tossing which occurred before the application of oil will cease.

In driving a four-horse team abreast in the hot weather, when flies are troublesome, do not tie them up at the head from bit to bit. One or other is sure to be more sensitive to flies than the rest and will continually toss its head up. The result will be that all the mouths will be jerked and eventually the team will become not only an eyesore to the owner but also unfit for a decent man to work. Tie them from the hame to the halter or the bit—if it is absolutely necessary to tie to the bit—then drive the two centre ones as a team and have a long cross check from each line to the outside horse.

If you prefer to have the lines on the outside horses, the cross check running to the inside horse in each case, cross the tie ropes of the centre team to each respective hame rather than tying these horses bit to bit.

Give the horses a little longer rest at noon during the hot days. More work can be done in the cool morning hours than at any later period in the day, so get up a little earlier to take advantage of the cool of the day, but don't make the mistake of working to the ordinary time at night. Horses can stand the ten-hour day and do good work, but it is false economy to expect them to do more than a fair day's work.

The same is true of the hired man. If he gets out to work earlier in the morning, he shouldn't be expected to work quite so late as usual in the evening.

There is time enough yet to breed a good mare if she is not already in foal this season.

If you have a cream separator and it does not skim properly don't blame the separator until you are perfectly certain that all the requirements for its operation have been conformed to. Every machine is an advertisement for the company which produces it and consequently it is not to be expected that, in the interests of business, machines will be sent out other than as they are represented.

Here are a few points which should be remembered in regard to cream separators. They must be set on a solid foundation. The bowl must be level, otherwise uneven separation will take place. The bowl must revolve at the speed as indicated on the machine. At this speed the machine is so designed that the maximum amount of skimming is done. If the bowl is revolved at a higher speed not only will the skimming be less complete but there is also an added danger of the bowl bursting due to the tremendous pressure which is exerted on it by the centrifugal force which is set up by the speed with which it is revolving.

In assembling the separator, too, be sure that every part is exactly in place before finally screwing up the bowl. Then do not turn on the milk flow until speed is up.

—E. J. T.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Glenbank Stock Farm

GLENBANK DUROC JERSEYS—If you are going to buy Duroc you should get my prices first, as I have anything you want, and size and quality. Write me your wants.
E. F. SANBORN, INNISFAIL, ALTA.

Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.
Long Distance Phone

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. Mcgregor Brandon, Man.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Poland China Pigs

The Big, Easy-Keeping Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. **MRS. MAGGIE BIEFF**, St. Peter, Minn.

Moose Jaw Agricultural Society

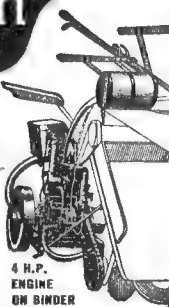
This year's ANNUAL FAIR will be held on AUGUST 11, 12, 13 and 14. Prize Lists now ready. **CHARLES JOHNSTONE**, Sec., Market Hall, Moose Jaw, Sask.

OLD BASING JERSEYS

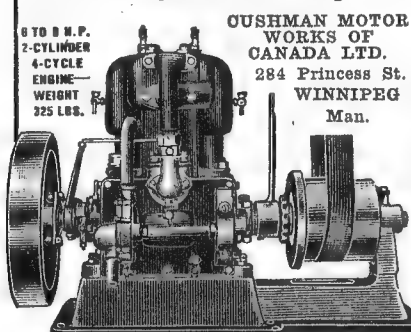
Net returns from 12 head for 12 months, \$5,173.00. Our Rosalind of Old Basing, champion butter cow of British Empire, 2,504 pounds butter, 37,847 1/4 pounds of milk in three years. For particulars write **C. A. Julian**, Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

Run your Binder with a Cushman Engine**and Save a Team**

Use this same engine for pumping and light work, also your grinding and heavy work. It will do both at lowest fuel cost. Throttle governed. Weight under 200 lbs. Move it to where the work is. 10-year guarantee. That's the

**Farm Cushman All-Purpose Engine**

Use our 6-8 H.P., 2-cylinder, 4-cycle engine for hay baling, grinding, sawing and heavier farm jobs. Double cylinders mean double power. Runs any speed because throttle governed. Change speed while running. Cushman Engines are designed to secure greatest power and strength with lightest weight. It's in the design. Write for catalog.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Breeders' Notes**HIGH HOW STOCK FARM**

In a recent communication from Thomas Noble, Daysland, Alta., we learn that sales for June have been good in spite of the money tightness. The following are some of the sales: Two sows to Frank Pryor, Daysland; herd boar to John Lansing, Daysland; six sows to Wm. Horman, Noyes Crossing, Alta.; boar and sow to Adam Kaiser, Jr., Wetaskiwin, Alta. Several other sales were made to farmers in Saskatchewan and North Dakota.

GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN

To those who appreciate pure-bred stock which is being bred consistently with a definite object in view a visit to P. M. Bredt's farm, known as Golden West Balgreggan, at Calgary, Alberta, will be sure to be both enjoyable and profitable. The name of P. M. Bredt has always been associated in the West with quality Clydesdales and Shorthorns and the stock which is at present on the farm at Calgary more than does credit to the traditions of the breeds. The individual animals are not fixed and pampered for the show ring, they are bred and reared on the splendid range with a view to obtaining a definite ideal and this ideal is one towards which any breeder would do well to strive. The object in view with which all the horses are bred and raised is to obtain massiveness and weight together with substance and quality. It is recognized that the extremely fine quality which is so often put forward somewhat erroneously as ideal cannot, and will not, wear well if the horse has the weight which is so essential to ease of working and consequent ease of keeping in the draft breeds. Accordingly one is agreeably surprised and impressed with the uniformity of heavy blocky type which is characteristic of all the Bredt animals on Golden West Balgreggan. The blood lines carried are also of the best. All the famous names in Clydesdale history may be found among the pedigree of the animals on the farm, for instance, "Royal Trustee," a splendid three-year-old, is by "Hapland's Pride," a grandson of "Hiawatha," out of a mare by "Goldmine." "Jewel Keeper" is a four-year-old by "Majestic Baron," by "Baron's Pride," and so on. The females, too, are an exceptionally fine bunch. Most of them weigh up to 1,800 and several scale nearly a ton. All are splendid brood mares and the crop of foals seen on the farm this summer made one very optimistic concerning the future standard of the horse raising industry in the West.

The Shorthorns, too, are more than worthy of the name which Mr. Bredt earned as a Shorthorn breeder previous to the dispersal of the Golden West herd at Balgonie. Over sixty head of Shorthorn females can be seen on the Alberta farm and a more consistent lot as to type could scarcely be found anywhere. Among the leading families represented are to be found, "Lavenders," "Nonpareils," "Clarets," "Stamfords," "Broadhooks," "Butterflies," and many others. The herd is headed by "Rosy Star," by "Red Star," a great, deep, thick, low-set bull with plenty of masculinity and showing smooth throat. The dairy characteristic is also recognized as important and several members of this type are to be seen. In every respect a visit to Golden West Balgreggan will be extremely enjoyable.

FARM MACHINERY INQUIRY

There is at present touring the Province of Saskatchewan a commission appointed by the government to inquire into sales and all other matters relating to the transfer of farm machinery. The objective is to obtain some idea of the needs of the farmer in regard to machinery with a view to framing legislation which will be satisfactory to all concerned. A notice appears on another page of this issue outlining the towns which the Commission will visit and giving both time and place at which the sitting will be held. It is hoped that farmers generally will attend these sittings in large numbers, so that the information obtained may be as complete and therefore as valuable as possible.

**The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba**

The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

A. W. BELL
Winnipeg, Man. Secretary-Treasurer

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.
THE OLDEST IMPORTERS OF CLYDESDALES IN NORTH AMERICA. See our EXHIBIT at WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS and make yourself known to us.

GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN**CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE SHEEP WELSH PONIES**

We have a big selection of animals of both sexes always on hand. Our success both in the show ring and with breeding stock is guarantee for the quality of our animals. Write us, or better, visit us whether you wish to buy or not. Prices and terms reasonable.

P. M. BREDT P.O. 2089 Phone M. 1003 **Calgary, Alta.**

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm**ALBERTA'S LARGEST PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HERD**

Herd consists of 15 Cows, 20 Three Year Olds, 10 Two Year Olds, 15 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls ready for light service, and 10 Bull Calves from one to eight months. Choicest lot of cattle representing the best blood lines ever included in this well-known dairy herd. Do you want a good Bull, or a good foundation stock? Here's your chance. See our herd at the Edmonton and Red Deer Fairs this year. We can supply you with anything you want in the Holstein Line at prices that will suit you, and we only keep the best.

JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

Willowdale Stock Farm**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE****BERKSHIRE SWINE****BARRED ROCK POULTRY**

Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old; fifty choice Berkshires, 2 to 3 1/2 months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100, year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on **L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA.** Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

CLOVERDALE-BRED LARGE BERKSHIRES

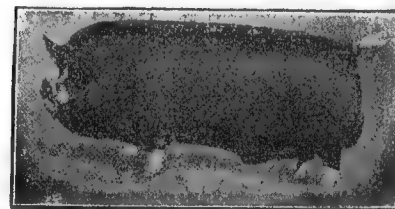
BACON-TYPE BOARS AND SOWS, out of early spring litters, ready to ship. MONEY, PROFIT—that's all there is in any breed. That's why you started with your breed, and that's why you stick. Here are authentic results: At the Regina Winter Fair, 1914, the Berkshires were Champions over all breeds and grades, both ON FOOT and in CARCASS TEST. Write me today for description and prices.

S. V. TOMECKO :: LIPTON, SASK.

CHAMPION PRODUCING HOLSTEIN BLOOD

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

STRATHMORE FARM BERKSHIRES

English type Berkshires from some of the choicest foundation stock in Canada. We are now offering pigs of either sex or pairs not akin, from April and May litters, all splendid specimens of this very popular breed, well grown, long, smooth, typical English bacon Berks. Can ship to any express station in the four provinces.

Price, \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00; f.o.b. Strathmore, Alberta. Pedigrees included in the price and furnished promptly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS OREAN
HOGS, CHICKENS and DAIRY CATTLE—A combination that is hard to beat and a sure road to success.
THOS. NOBLE
HIGH HOW STOCK FARM DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.
W. A. OLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

Why Should You Pay

\$1.00 for 3 lb. tin of ordinary tea that will make about 450 cups? Since you can buy a 3 lb. tin of Green Label Red Rose at \$1.20—a tea that will make 600 cups of a richer, finer quality.

Red Rose Tea "is Good Tea"

In the 1 lb. package we would suggest your trying the 50c. quality of Red Rose—It's a stronger as well as a finer-flavored tea.

Red Rose Tea is Never Sold in Bulk N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea.

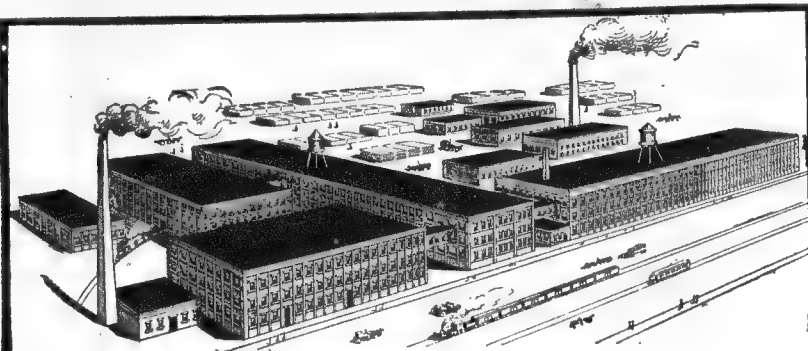


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KNOWN AND USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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and Price List

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Sole Agents for Saskatchewan



Ordered Where the Best is Wanted

When the officials of a Company are arranging for the erection of a new plant, and want the best material regardless of expense, Brantford Roofing is specified oftener than any other ready roofing made.

This great plant of The McLaughlin Carriage Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont., was roofed entirely with Brantford Roofing. The Company, having in mind what a heavy investment their new plant represented, wanted a roof that would be fireproof first of all; but also proof against frost, rain, heat, chemical fumes and other unfavorable conditions. They chose

Brantford Roofing

in preference to all others, because it met their demands on every point mentioned. Furthermore, it has a reputation for durability that common roofings cannot earn.

When you roof—whether it's a shed or barn or a great industrial establishment, follow the lead of Canada's foremost business men and have it done with Brantford Roofing. It costs no more! To-day—write for free book on roofing and samples.

Our new patented appliance for laying Brantford Roofing is worth investigating. Positively prevents buckling or expansion.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
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Warehouses: Toronto Montreal Winnipeg 72
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Farm Women's Clubs

DO YOU BELONG?

It is such good germinating weather that I think Women Grain Growers' Associations must be sprouting all over the Province of Saskatchewan, but if there is any district where that has not happened but where one or two women feel that they would like to have a society; let me assure them that it is the easiest thing in the world to manage. Just write to Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask., and ask her to send you the little booklet which contains the constitution and instructions for organizing the Women Grain Growers.

You will find that it covers briefly and lucidly more difficulties than you could possibly anticipate single-handed, and makes organization so simple that even the most inexperienced can accomplish it.

And you will find the executive of the W.G.G.A. the best helpers and the most cordial friends imaginable. Indeed, I personally always feel it to be a great honor to be associated even distantly with this splendid group of pioneer women. Don't you want to join the family, too?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MEETINGS PLANNED AHEAD

The Woodlawn Women Grain Growers are very wide awake, indeed, altho they have not reported since April. Their May meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Andrew Doig. A large number were present, and one new member joined the club's ranks. It was decided to insert in the minute book records of special or side meetings as, for instance, the sewing bee at Miss Stocking's. A discussion followed on the philanthropic effort of the past month, namely, the sewing and packing of clothes for a baby's box. The members seemed to have a pleased feeling that another important effort had been accomplished by the club. A paper on Canadian laws concerning women was read by Mrs. Will Doig, and showed the awakening interest of the members in matters that so vitally concern them.

The following program, showing topics for discussion and leaders, was then decided upon for the next series of meetings:—

- June—Favorite Recipes.
 - July—Canning and Preserving, Mrs. Van Nortwick; School Gardening, Mrs. H. Wardlaw.
 - Aug.—Systematic Housekeeping, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Campbell.
 - Sept.—Care of the Hair, Teeth and Skin, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Sparrow, Members.
 - Oct.—Reminiscences of Travel, Miss Ter Windt, Holland; Mrs. Chas. Wood, England; Mrs. H. Wardlaw, Toronto; Miss Campbell, British Columbia; Miss Stocking, Florida.
 - Nov.—The Art of Simple Dressing, Miss Stocking.
 - Dec.—System in Reading, Miss Irene Moore; Book Summaries, members.
- It was decided to have the programs printed, and to procure enough advertisements to pay for printing.
- Tea was then served, and an informal talk on the training of young girls proved very interesting. The meeting adjourned with expressions of thanks from the members to their hostess for the pleasure she had given them.

WHO CONTROLS FUNDS?

My Dear Miss Stocking:—Our society, the W.G.G. Auxiliary, met at the home of Mrs. John Turner, on June 4. For the first time this summer there was a fair attendance, twelve being present. We discussed in what way we should go to work to beautify the cemetery, planting trees, etc.; also formed a committee to arrange for amusements for the women and children at our G.G. picnic that we hold every summer at Mitty Crossing, in this district. Then the question came up, "What is customary to do with any fund we have on hand; do we hold it ourselves and spend as we think advisable, or do we hand it over to the men's association and ask them for any when we need it?" Please answer this question as soon as possible, as there is

a difference of opinion in our association on the matter. Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
M. E. HURDMAN, Sec.

Hurdman Lodge.

As the same problem, namely, the control of funds, has troubled a few other associations, let me assure the Women Grain Growers that you are decidedly your own financiers. You keep one-half of your membership fees in your own treasury and do with it just as you think best without consulting any men. Don't forget that the other half of the fees, that is fifty cents of each dollar, is to be sent in to Mr. Musselman, Moose Jaw, thus making you members also of the men's association.

ERMA STOCKING.

THE CURSE OF MONEY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The third meeting of the W.G.G.A. of Idaleen was held at the home of our secretary, Mrs. R. T. Hutchinson. There were eleven members present. After the roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting read, a really fine paper was read by Mrs. R. T. Hutchinson, the subject of which was "The Curse of Money in Canada." There was quite a discussion on it and various opinions, but it was generally agreed that money was uppermost in the minds of people in this country.

The concert on the third, not being very largely attended on account of the rain, the proceeds, which amounted to \$19.40, were disposed of to the best advantage, two members being chosen to buy an oil stove and dishes for our socials and picnics, also some articles for the church.

After an enjoyable cup of tea, sandwiches and cake, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Hutchinson, we adjourned the meeting and had some music till six o'clock. Our next meeting will be held at Mrs. H. Hendershot's, in July.

MRS. JENNIE SANSOM,
Vice-President.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



7994—Pattern to re-foot stockings. Cuts in sizes 8, 9 and 10 inches.

8112—Infant's Petticoat and Barrow Coat. Cuts in one size. Requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for petticoat, 1 3/4 yards 27- or 36-inch for barrow coat, with 1/4 yard for band.

7520—Child's Night Drawers. Cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Size 6 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

7422—Sun Bonnet for Women, Misses and Children. Women's size requires 7/8 yard of 36-inch material.

7503—Youth's Overalls. Cuts in sizes 10 to 16 years. Size 14 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

I don't know when I have had such trouble making up my mind about the prize winners in any competition. I had to consider the interest of the story itself, the manner of telling, and the age of the writer.

One of the prizes goes to Marjorie Moffat for her story of the snake, partly because it is a very interesting and unusual incident and partly because Marjorie has told the story very well indeed.

Willie Riddell, Oakner, Man., would have won a prize if he had taken the trouble to have his story certified. It was a very clever story for a small man of eight years to have written.

As it is, the best certified story written by the little folk is that of Dora Anderson, age 9, Blucher, Sask. Dora's story is not so unusual as Willie's, but it is equally well told, and I should say that when Dora gets to be grown up she will be a very pretty writer. So Dora has won a prize also.

Betsy Thompson, Fielding, Sask., has written one of the strangest stories that has been sent in to the competition, and the tale she tells of the devotion of one chicken to another is so beautiful that we could not resist giving it a prize.

The Almost Prize Winners

I would have been happy to give a prize to Rudolph Jasman for his story of the caterpillars, because he shows such a kind and gentle feeling for the wild things. You will understand better what I mean when you read his story in The Guide, as you will do shortly.

George Simon was another boy to whom I felt much inclined to give a prize, because while the story he told was quite an ordinary one, he told it with a certain ease and charm. For example, he says, "I espied a young rabbit, apparently running a race with its shadow," and uses other equally bright expressions.

Jean Edie's tale of the bird's nests she set out appeals very strongly to me, but somehow it does not run quite as smoothly as the prize stories.

Mabel Peacock wrote a pretty story called "Patience," but as she neglected to get it certified by her parent or teacher it could not be considered for a prize.

Catherine Strong, Anna Steel, Gertie Brown, Tressie Gale, and Elsie Glennie all sent in stories worthy of honorable mention, and I hope to have the pleasure of reading more of their stories in the next contest.

DIXIE PATTON.

A CHICKEN TRAGEDY (A Prize Story)

My story is about two chickens. One night in the early spring about five years ago, one of these chickens got out of the chicken house and got its feet frozen. After a few days its feet came off and it was very difficult for it to get around.

Very soon I noticed that another chicken began to go around with it and to look after it. The chicken that had lost its feet we nick-named Stumps and the other one Mary Anne.

Mary Anne went around with the other chicken scratching for it and protecting it from every danger. Whenever Mary Anne caught a fly or bug she always gave it to Stumps.

One day the pig got out of his pen and came right up to where Stumps and Mary Anne were feeding. As soon as Mary Anne saw the pig she flew at him and pecked him vigorously, but the pig was too much for her and her efforts soon became very feeble, but not until Stumps had reached the chicken house in safety.

Then, before anyone could get there to drive off the pig, poor little Mary Anne, torn and bleeding, lay dead.

After Mary Anne's death Stumps seemed very lonely, but she was not lonely long, for at that time we had a mischievous little puppy whose great delight it was to chase the chickens. One day, when all was quiet, he came upon Stumps, and as there was no faith-

ful Mary Anne to drive off the enemy this time, before long poor little Stumps was dead.

But I shall never forget the brave example of Mary Anne, who gave up her own life so unselfishly to save the life of the other poor little helpless chicken.

BETSY A. H. THOMPSON,
Age 13. Fielding, Sask.

THE SNAKE'S DINNER (A Prize Story)

I was going to the pasture with the cattle, mamma was standing in the garden. When she saw me, she called me over. When I went, she pointed to a snake on the ground with its tail wound around a weed and its head in a hole.

What was the snake doing there? Presently we heard a few squeaks like a mouse coming from the hole.

I waited breathlessly and saw the earth above the snake's head bulge up and crack. The snake curled up its back and, using the weed as a lever, gave a sharp pull. When the snake's head emerged its jaws held a frightened little toad, whose eyes looked as large as shoe buttons.

The snake was proceeding to carry off its prey when I, pitying the poor little toad, held the snake back with a stick. It was carrying off the toad when I stopped it again and it let the toad go. I released the snake and it hurried off into the grass, shooting out its little red forked tongue at us, turning its head from right to left, and every scale on its body seemed to sparkle and gleam because it had been deprived of its dinner.

MARJORIE MOFFATT,
Age 12 years. Lakeland, Man.

THE DISOWNED COLT (A Prize Story)

One fine morning in May when we went to the barn we found a pretty chestnut colt. He was really no bigger than a Shetland colt. We called him Jack.

His mother would not own him, and kicked and bit at him every time he went near her. He soon knew enough not to go near her, so we fed him on milk.

When he was about twenty-four hours old my father and mother were planting potatoes. Jack and a little pup we had and I followed them up and down the rows while they were dropping potatoes.

He wanted milk very often, but as we only had one cow we could not give him all he wanted, so we would offer him water but he would not take it unless we put enough milk in it to color it.

When he wanted a drink he came to the door and turned the knob and we would think someone was coming in. After the screen doors were on he managed to get a bit of screen loose and soon had it about half torn loose.

He seemed to know I was afraid of him, for every time he saw me away from the house he would run up to me and I would run for the door, crying. This lasted the first summer of his life, as we had no pasture to put him in and did not like to keep him shut in his stall all the time.

When mother would wash, Jack would come up and when her back was turned he would get a handkerchief or rag and chew it. We chased him with the broom so often he soon knew what it meant when he saw it.

When he was about a year old, one day he came into the summer kitchen and lifted the cover off a butter crock which had a few pounds of butter in it. He ate about three pounds and mused over the rest.

Another day he sneaked in and drank almost a pailful of buttermilk. Mother and I just wished it would kill him as he had got to be such a nuisance. We then shut him up, never to be let out around the house again.

Finally he was broken in to drive before the buggy, and he is so gentle we soon forgot his bad conduct in his early days.

DORA ANDERSON.
Age 9.

ECONOMICAL—Heats the house well without burning all the coal you can buy.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Gives steady, even heat on least fuel.
See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Memoranda

Blue Ribbon Tea
Blue Ribbon Coffee
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder
Blue Ribbon Extracts
Blue Ribbon Spices
Blue Ribbon Chocolate Icing
Blue Ribbon Cream of Tartar
Blue Ribbon Mustard

17

NOTE:-
Agents Wanted



WHEN YOU BUY A HORSE

you do not expect the seller to throw in a cow for the price, if he did you would at once have doubts of the horse's value. It is the same with a washer. When you buy an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

you get full value for your money. It is the original vacuum washer containing several patented and exclusive features found in no other machine. It washes in the new way by suction and pressure, forcing the suds through the clothes, washing out the dirt. It also rinses and blues, and all with very little effort. Washes a tub of clothes in three minutes, everything from the finest to the coarsest articles without injury.

NO POWER REQUIRED

There are no moving parts to get out of order, and you do not have to put your hands into the hot suds.

SPECIAL OFFER. G.G.G. Coupon

Return this coupon and \$1.50 to the DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO., LTD. Box 486, WINNIPEG, and you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FARMS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND—CHIO-
kens, Vegetables, Fruit and Dairying pay on Vancouver Island. Ideal climate, good soil, good roads, splendid transportation, all land within three miles from a railway station. We have tracts 10 acres upwards at \$45.00 per acre on five year terms. Rich soil, suitable for mixed farming. We want actual settlers, not speculators. Two railroads through property. Lumber mills within three miles. Annual rainfall about 30 inches. Abundant sunshine, close to sea and our seaside resort, Qualicum Beach, the most unique resort on the Northwest Pacific Coast. Good neighbors, population trebled in twelve months. Do not hesitate to write for particulars. Merchants' Trust and Trading Co., Ltd., Land Dept., 404-407 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C. 28tf

FOR SALE—NORTH OF WADENA SASK.—Half section, 250 acres broken, one hundred summer fallow. Good stock country. Abundance of hay around Little Quill Lake. The buildings are good. School-house not fifty rods from dwelling. Whole line of implements goes with the farm. Cheap. Apply Box 13, Wadena, Sask. 26-5

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM of 320 acres, within driving distance of Regina. Most of it fenced and re-fenced, in one of the best dairy districts in Saskatchewan. Rich black soil, well adapted for alfalfa growing. About 180 acres under cultivation. All summer-fallowed this year. Good house and stable. Only two miles from station with good connections. Price \$44.00 per acre. \$1,250.00 cash, and balance on very easy terms of payment. Brook & Allison, P.O. Box 94, Regina, Sask. 30-6

FRUIT FARMS IN ONE OF THE BEST districts of British Columbia—Columbia Valley, south of Golden on Columbia River. Splendid soil, ideal climate. Good shipping facilities to prairie and coast markets. Property adjoins Hot Springs. Blocks of from ten acres up at \$125 per acre on easy payments. Company will develop if purchaser prefers. Full information from British Canadian Securities Limited, Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C. 30-6

WANTED TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM OR unimproved land for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn. 25-4

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

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Massey-Harris Replies

Continued from Page 7

in the Province of Alberta, as far north as Edmonton, is \$170.00. The freight cost of delivering a binder from Chicago to Grand Falls, Mont., is about \$1.00 less than from Hamilton to Calgary or Edmonton.

You will note in Mr. White's statement, quoted above, that answers to telegrams sent to implement agents at St. John, Rocklake, St. Thomas and Sarles, North Dakota, secured replies giving retail prices about \$5.00 higher in each case than the prices given by Mr. Costello. Our own information, secured by one of our men on the spot, would indicate that Mr. Costello was very careful in prices quoted to give the lowest rather than the average prices prevailing, but we are satisfied to have comparisons made on his prices.

Summed up, the above figures show that the price of an 8 ft. binder at Fargo, taking account of the different equipment, is \$9.50 less than at Winnipeg, but the difference in freight alone accounts for half the difference in price, and if prices had been given in Minnesota near the Canadian border the difference would have been considerably reduced. As between Valley City and Morden, taking the extra equipment into account, the difference is \$7.00, and the same difference applies between Devil's Lake and Pilot Mound.

Canadian Price Lower

Comparing Minot and Lansford with Virden, Reston, Napinka and Melita, when the difference in equipment is taken into consideration, the farmers near these Canadian towns have an advantage over the farmers in the vicinity of Minot and Lansford of \$3.00 per binder. Therefore, the average cost to the farmers in all Southern and Central Manitoba is but very slightly more than to the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota to the south of them. Certainly the average difference is not equal to the average difference in the freight rates.

The price at Williston, North Dakota, compared with Regina, Weyburn, or any other place within the large radius of Regina, is \$7.00 higher than at the Canadian points, or the full value of the extra equipment.

The price of an 8 ft. binder at Havre and Billings, Mont., is \$22.00 greater than the price of an 8 ft. binder at Maple Creek, directly north; \$29.00 greater taking into account the extra equipment on the Canadian side.

From these figures it will be seen that the Saskatchewan farmer buys his binder cheaper than the farmer south of him in North Dakota or in Montana.

Comparing Grand Falls, Mont., the farthest point West quoted by the government official, with all of Alberta, and taking into account the extra equipment with the Canadian binder, there is a difference in favor of the Canadian farmer of \$27.00.

Will Stand Investigation

From our own knowledge of the situation we have no hesitation in saying that all of the prices quoted on the American side of the border will bear the strictest investigation, and will be found for the most part to be understated rather than overstated. We again say that all fair minded men will agree that the points chosen on the south side of the boundary line are well selected to give a proper comparison of prices with the three Canadian Provinces to the north of them. We are exceedingly glad that the debate in the House has made available the report by the government's special officer, whose statements must carry conviction to all who read them. Also it is a great satisfaction to know that it will now be impossible for anyone to make such preposterous price comparisons as have been made in the past, and which have entirely misrepresented the situation and done a very great injustice to Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements.

We thank you for your offer to publish our comments upon the article in your issue of April 1, and trust you will give this letter equal prominence with the former article.

Yours very truly,

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LTD.,
Thos. Findley,
Vice-Pres. and Ass't Gen. Mgr.

Brandon Exhibition

Situated in the centre of one of the best mixed farming districts in Western Canada, supported actively by the farming community, and having the added asset of splendid weather, Brandon Fair this year could not fail to be a magnificent success. The attendance was very large, and the gate receipts will be a source of great satisfaction to the management. The arrangement of the exhibits was very good, splendid showings being made by many manufacturers. There was a splendid horticultural exhibit, including beautiful displays of flowers and plants from the Brandon Parks Board and Patmore and Sons, of Brandon. A new feature was introduced in this department this year in the competition between Horticultural Societies, contested by those of Brandon and Souris. Both exhibits were splendid, and it is no disparagement to the Brandon Society that first prize was awarded to Souris. Thru the able management of W. I. Smale, supported by a very energetic and enthusiastic board of directors, everything possible pertaining to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors and stockmen alike was done, and the general feeling was one of great satisfaction at the complete success of the fair.

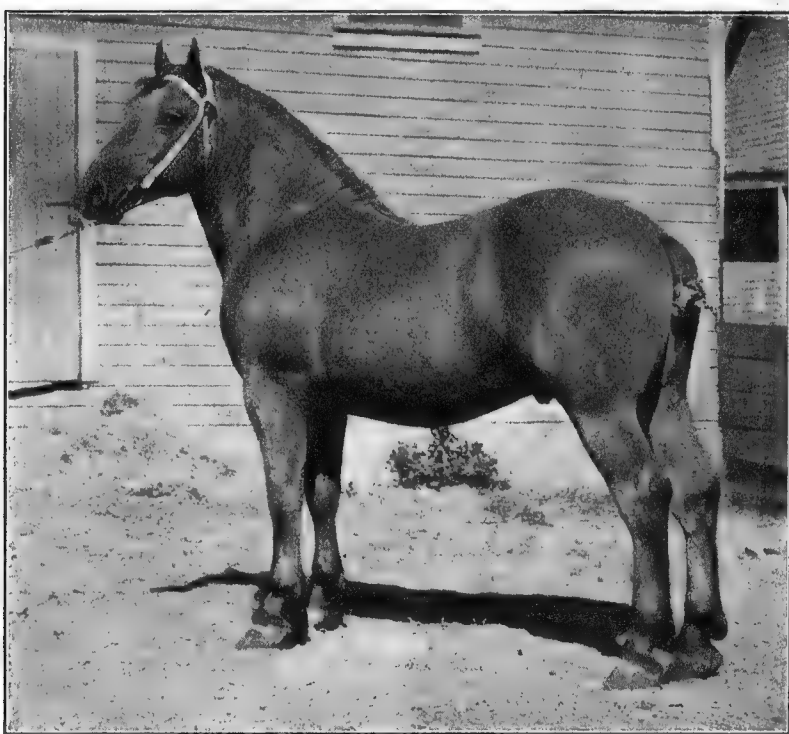
Clydesdales

There is one particularly outstanding feature which is always present and de-

The single draft mare or gelding class, any age, brought out a splendid line-up, such as did credit to the live stock industry in the West. Eventually A. C. McPhail's gelding was placed top, with F. McBean's horse second.

Amongst the agricultural grade classes a very strong line-up was present in competition for the coveted position of best mare or gelding, any age. Horses owned by Frank McBean, N. Rogers, C. and D. McDonald, P. S. Dawley and J. L. Hamilton were contesting, and the red went to a fine topped, aged, black mare with good underpinning, owned by J. L. Hamilton, while second place went to Frank McBean's mare.

The general purpose section was not so good, some outstanding horses showing among a bunch of inferior stuff. Filly or gelding class foaled in 1911 went to Trotter and Trotter, with two of J. Switzer's in the next places and P. S. Dawley fourth. The best gelding sired by Clydesdale stallion went to A. C. McPhail on "Barney," the former winner. Yearling grade, filly or gelding, went to D. McCallum. The McBean team of heavy grades, which won the five heavy grade horse class, are a wonderful bunch of home bred horses, showing plainly the value of a good sire. They show surprising uniformity in size, quality and general conformation. In the registered classes of Clydes-



"MUSTANG"

First in two-year-old Percheron stallion class at Calgary Industrial Exhibition. Exhibited by J. C. Drewry, Cowley, and sold to B. H. Bunny, Bassano, Alta.

cidedly worthy of note in connection with the horse classes at Brandon Fair, and it is the fact that the showing of agricultural horses is always superior to any similar classes shown at the other Western exhibitions. It seems that every farmer is determined to have good horses, and the grading up and showing of this kind of horses is second to none thruout the Dominion. It is impossible to give a detailed account here of the placings in these classes, which were so evenly contested and of such high individual merit, owing to lack of space, and a few only of the awards of Judge Gardhouse, Weston, Ontario, can be given.

In the heavy draft grade class a particularly good line was shown. A. C. McPhail, with a gelding which was very hard to fault at all, came in first, and F. McBean took second and third. McPhail's gelding is one of these splendid upstanding, clean limbed, heavy, quality geldings of the very best harness type, with extra good movement. McBean's two horses were quality horses, but perhaps not quite so finished as the first horse. An outstanding brood mare belonging to McBean won the brood mare class. In two year olds, filly or gelding, A. C. Stewart, Rapid City, won first place, and Wm. Essie, Brookdale, was second.

there were some great individuals showing, but down the line some animals of very inferior merit were present. However, when it is considered that neither Bryce, Taber, Grant or Trayner were present, the line-up from local sources was very creditable, indeed. Among the exhibitors were to be seen C. and D. McDonald, Russell; A. Galbraith, Brandon; D. Stevenson, Wawanesa; John Shields, Brandon; W. J. Young, Griswold; John Nicol, Beresford; W. Black, Hayfield; J. E. Martin, Condie; Trotter and Trotter, Brandon; A. G. McDonald, Napinka; A. Steel, Glenboro; P. S. Dawley, Carroll; John Crawford, Chater, and several others.

In the aged stallion class, six very good horses lined up. "Perpetual Motion," owned by W. J. Young, a noted stallion, was placed top. He is a fine mover and deserved the place, altho C. and D. McDonald's "Edward" chased him a close second. Third place went to Stevenson's "Lothair," and fourth to "Proud Edward," owned by A. Galbraith.

The first place very naturally, but none the less deservedly, went to the champion three year old "Charnock," owned by A. Galbraith. In two year olds six nice youngsters lined up, first place going to J. E. Martin's "Everest's Headlight," a big, growthy qual-

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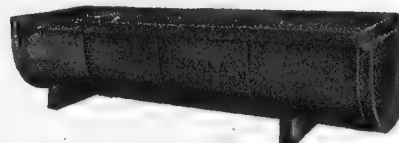
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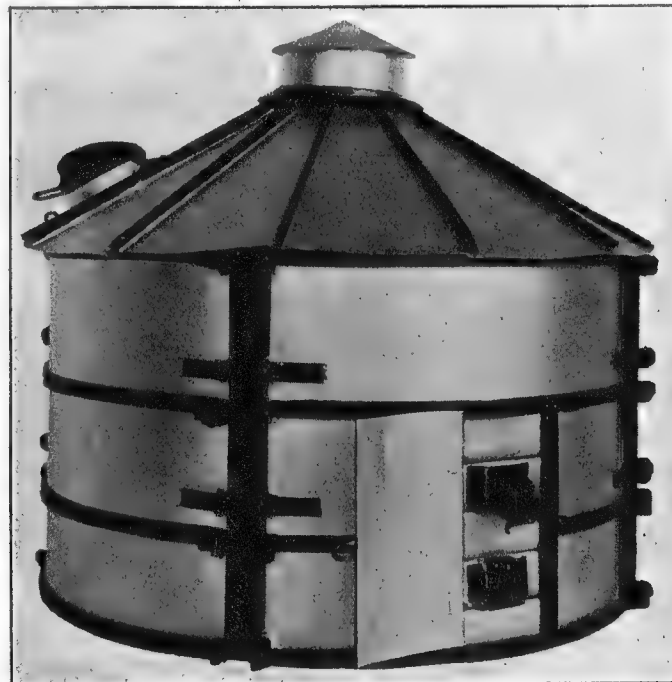
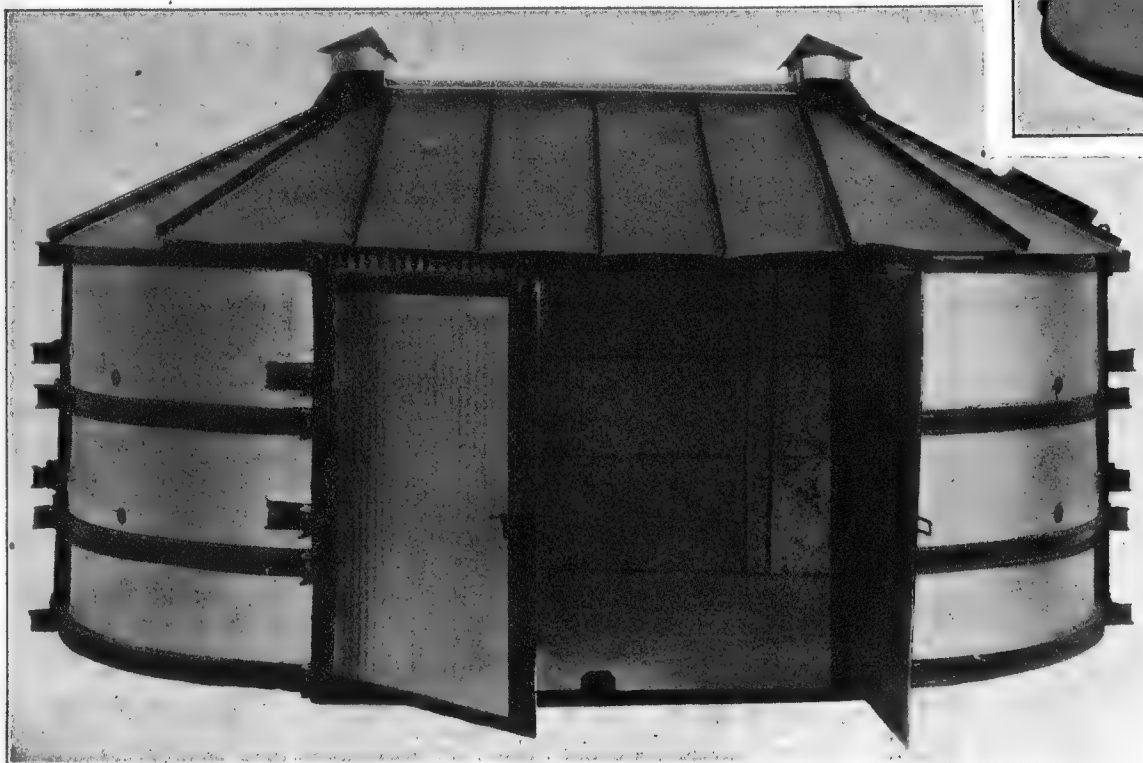
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ity colt. "Royal Ivory," owned by John Nicol, was a close second, with Alex. Galbraith's "Proud Cavalier" third, and Trotter and Trotter's "Prince of Earnside," fourth.

"Count Ideal" and "Legal Count," two great yearling colts of A. Galbraith's, obtained the red and blue respectively, with Stevenson's "Gallant Lothair," third.

In three year old fillies, "Fanny Mitchell," owned by J. E. Martin, was first, with two of Graham's horses, "Lady Elner" and "Queen of Sunset," second and third, and "Bonny Jean," owned by A. G. McDonald, fourth. The next class was a quality one all thru, and gives promise of some splendid additions to the horseflesh thruout the country. "Beautiful Countess," a straight moving quality filly owned by A. Graham, was first with a slightly larger filly of J. F. Brownridge's, called "Lady Torrance," second; a nice boned colt of John Crawford's "Jeannie Barron," was third, and "Lady Beresford," owned by P. S. Dawley, fourth.

The yearling filly class called forth all the judge's skill to determine which of the two outstanding top colts should receive premier honors. Ultimately, however, John Gardhouse, following out the same draft type to which he has been paying careful attention right thru the judging, could do no other than decide in favor of the draftiest, quality colt, "Lady Ruby," owned by James McKirdy, placing her over "Pearl Guide," belonging to J. E. Martin. This colt was the futurity winner at Winnipeg, and is indeed a picture, tending just a little perhaps to extreme quality. D. Little's "Nina of Maples" was third, and "Rose of Urquhart," belonging to A. C. Stewart, fourth. In the brood mare class Graham's "Lady Kipling" was first, "The Bell," owned by McKirdy Bros., second; "Lady Don-

ald," owned by Tom Wishart, third, and "Miss Banks," belonging to A. Graham, fourth.

The yeld mare class brought out some splendid animals. The Winnipeg champion mare, "Ruby Gay," was first. She is a splendid quality female and a great type of brood mare, owned by D. Little. Second and third places went to "Darling Belle" and "Princess of Lochans," two of Wishart's mares, and "May Urquhart," owned by A. C. Stewart, was fourth.

Canadian Bred Clydesdales

There was one entry in the aged stallion class, namely "Watalanta's Heir," owned by J. Shields, but in two year olds keen competition took place between the seven contestants. "Royal Ivory," belonging to J. Nicol, however, was a fit candidate for first place on account of his size, quality and general conformation, altho the second horse, "Prince of Earnside," owned by Trotter and Trotter, being lower set and fine in quality, came in a very good second. Graham's "Count Again" will grow into a good horse, and the fourth horse, "Shapely Lad," is very well described by his name, his chief fault being that he is a trifle undersized.

In yearlings, Graham's "Count Ideal" was a good first, with the same owner's "Legal Count" second. "Gallant Lothair," owned by D. Stevenson, was third.

Stevenson's "Stella Lothair" headed the brood mare with foal class, with Croy's "Lizzie" second.

Three year old fillies went to "Lady Elner," owned by A. Graham, first, and "Bonny Jean," owned by A. G. McDonald, second. Two year old fillies showed a great class, first place going to "Beautiful Countess," second to "Lady Torrance," third to "Jeannie Barron," and fourth to "Lady Beresford."

"Lady Ruby" and "Pearl Guide" again met with the same placing in the yearling filly class, with "Nina of Maples," a light bay owned by D. Little, third, and "Rose of Urquhart" fourth.

In the three of a get class Andrew Graham obtained first with the get of "Johnston Count."

The championship placing was held over until Friday morning and great interest centred in the ring when the ribbons were awarded. Canadian bred female championship was won by "Beautiful Countess," owned by A. Graham, with "Lady Elner" as reserve. The male Canadian bred championship went to John Nicol on "Royal Ivory," and reserve to J. Shields with "Watalanta's Heir." In the open class for Clyde females David Little won the purple with "Ruby Gay," and J. E. Martin obtained reserve with "Fanny Mitchell." In the grand championship "Charcoal" again lorded it over all comers and "Ernest Headlight" obtained reserve.

Percherons

The Percheron classes were not as keenly contested as those of last year, and while some very good animals were present the showing was not up to standard. The judge, R. E. Drennan, as usual rapidly placed the awards, and his judgment gave perfect satisfaction to all concerned. The exhibitors were: A. Reid, Forest; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; A. Galbraith, Brandon; A. McCallum, Chater; C. D. Roberts and Son, Winnipeg; R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, and W. Ledingham, Forest.

The champion stallion, "McCallum Mac," is a very stylish specimen of the breed and possessed a combination of top and underpinning which would be creditable to any breed, while the champion mare, "Marlowette," owned by Roberts and Sons, Osborne, was a large,

heavy, straight moving mare showing splendid breed type.

In aged stallions "Haton," owned by A. McCallum, was first; "Kakiz," belonging to J. B. Hogate, second; "Jab-loir," third, belonging to the same owner, and "Jipara," owned by A. Reid, fourth.

In three year olds "Lubeck," belonging to R. P. Stanley, was first; "Huna," owned by Roberts and Sons, second, and "Callot," a Galbraith horse, third.

Two two year olds went: First, "King John," owned by R. P. Stanley, and second, "Douglas," owned by W. Ledingham.

The yearlings were placed: First, "MacCallum Mac"; second, "Mogul," J. W. Reid; third, "Amby," A. Reid; fourth, "Max," A. Reid.

Three year old fillies were a promising bunch, and first, second and third went to J. B. Hogate on "Lacune," "Lamentrie," and "Lie," with J. W. Reid's "Merry Win" fourth.

Two year olds went: First, second and fourth to A. Reid on "Nesta," "Gladys" and "Jifle," with "Beauty of Latona," owned by W. Ledingham, third.

Yearling fillies were placed: First, "Illa of Prairie View," Roberts and Sons; second, "Maud of Latona," Ledingham; third, "Dolly May," J. W. Reid.

Foals went to: First, Roberts and Sons; second, A. Reid; third, W. Ledingham.

The brood mares and foals were showing: First, Roberts and Sons; second, "Soumise," A. Reid; third, "Mary of Latona," W. Ledingham.

In yeld mares the champion, "Marlowette," owned by Roberts, was first, with "Mira," owned by A. Reid, second. The female Canadian bred cham-

Continued on Page 22

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 25, 1914)

Wheat—It has been a week of much news, and of news that must be looked upon as very bullish. The market has shown greater activity and if it cannot be said that trade has broadened on the buying side in a substantial manner that is commensurate with the reports, the situation has at least become two-sided. The market at the outset was only inclined to steadiness due to firm markets abroad as well as in the United States, but as the week advanced offerings grew scarcer, which tightened up the situation considerably and at the close today registered net gains of 3 to 4 cents all down the list of options.

That the spring wheat production in the United States and in the Canadian Northwest has gone back heavily the last ten days is now quite generally admitted. While this does not mean that conditions have become so bad that both countries cannot be expected to raise a fair crop, it does point to a very spotted harvest and considerable pinched wheat. The black rust infection in the American spring wheat States fortunately came too late to do any great harm to the wheat. Had the grain not been further advanced (the harvest this year is approximately two weeks ahead of normal seasons) the indications are that damage from the rust would have approached the drastic impairment suffered in 1904. The fact that the wheat is so much further advanced will check the maximum loss, altho it will mean much shrunken grain. But the principal feature of the really bullish condition in the wheat market is the foreign situation. The week closes with the statistical information from the leading surplus countries of the great northern hemisphere, with the exception of the United States, showing smaller prospects in sight. There is no doubt but that European importers have known of this abnormal condition for a long time and, in spite of their persistent buying earlier in the season, the reports point to their continued activity. To further complicate matters and to stimulate the even more strained situation in Europe, the closing days of the week bring news of political developments between Austria and Serbia that cannot help but have a marked effect on the domestic wheat market, if there is no check on a most decided drift in the direction of war.

With the broader knowledge that has come to hand of the international situation, there is certainly little reason for looking at the great American winter wheat crop as likely to depress prices on this side of the Atlantic to a level so confidently expressed earlier in the season. It is true that the United States has a big crop, but it would look now as if it will be very easily taken care of. There was an international report given out a few days ago, which showed that the wheat growing countries of the world have a decrease in production this year of about 286,000,000 bushels; so that the increased production of American winter wheat will easily be needed to off-set this.

Oats.—Oat prices were steady at last Saturday's prices during the early part of the week, but later on advanced over a cent a bushel in sympathy with higher wheat values, and at the close today were 1½ to 1¾ higher for July and October delivery, but the cash demand has not improved any and low grades are finding a very poor market just now.

Barley.—The barley market is dull and, while offerings are light, it is not meeting very good enquiry. Both July and October options have advanced 1½ to 3c but the lower grades of spot barley are about the same as last Saturday.

Flax.—Flax has had a phenomenal advance during the period of review, and at the close today all options, both old and new crop, are from 16 to 17c higher and still show no signs of reacting. Taking advantage of the support received from Duluth, coupled with some good buying that was going on, the trade gradually broadened, and when buying orders were received here nothing could be had until a higher price level was reached.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					
Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	95½
July 21.....	90½	84½	83½	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92
July 22.....	91	85	84	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	92
July 23.....	91½	85½	84½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new	92
July 24.....	91½	85½	84½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	94
July 25.....	92	86	85	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, flax, dockage	94
July 26.....	92½	86½	85½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93½
July 27.....	93½	87½	86½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93½
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car <td>92</td>	92
July 21.....	38½	36½	36	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	88½
July 22.....	39	37	36½	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	88½
July 23.....	39½	37½	37	Rejected wheat, 1 car	92
July 24.....	39½	37½	37	Rejected wheat, 1 car	91
July 25.....	39½	37½	37	Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	85
July 26.....	39½	37½	37	Rejected wheat, 4 cars, f.o.b.	87½
July 27.....	39½	38½	38	Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	85½
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.	92	No grade wheat, 1 car
July 21.....	149½	153½	151	No. 1 rye, 1 car, mixed and elevator	90
July 22.....	152	156½	154	Screenings, 1 car, per ton	11.00
July 23.....	154	158	156	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	84½
July 24.....	157	160	158½	No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	82
July 25.....	161	165½	163½	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	85½
July 26.....	165	169½	167½	No. 5 corn, 1 car, mixed	69
July 27.....	169	173½	171½	Sample grade corn, 6 cars	68
MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES					
(Sample Market, July 24)					
No. 1 hard wheat, 1,500 bu., to arrive July	\$0.96½			No. 4 corn, 1 car	68½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	.97½			No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	34½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.94			Sample grade oats, 1 car	33
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., settlement	.96			No. 3 white oats, 1 car	34½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.96			No. 4 white oats, 1 car	33½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.92			No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu., to arrive, September shipment	33
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.92			No grade oats, 1 car	30
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.94			No. 3 white oats, 1 car	35
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.95			No. 4 white oats, 1 car, wheaty	33½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.91			No. 4 white oats, 1 car	34½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.93			No. 4 white oats, 1 car	33½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, July 24)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1,500 bu., to arrive July 30, 96½

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, 97½

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, 94½

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., settlement, 96

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, 96

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, 92

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, 92

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, 94

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, 95

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, 91

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, 93½

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, July 25.—	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1.09½	\$1.08½
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.07½	1.07
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1.07	1.07

Futures Firm
July, per bushel 1.02½ 1.01½
October, per bushel 1.04½ 1.03½
December, per bushel 1.04½ 1.03½

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.82 2-3.—Manitoba Free Press.
Easier American cables yesterday were offset here by shorts covering and opening values were ½ higher and later this was followed by an additional advance of ¼ to ½. Offers were light with speculative support, induced by the strained political situation, heavy break in Consols, fewer and dearer Indian and Russian offers and firmer offers of winters. There is an urgent demand from the continent and all offers are quickly absorbed and cargoes are firmly held with spot market very firm. Advances from Russia continue of reduced prospects for spring wheat, and consumption continues on a liberal scale. At the close undertone was very firm.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, July 25.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 1,052 cattle, 434 sheep, 4,891 hogs, and 70 horses. The demand for beef continues slow, whilst prices were about the same as last week. There was little life in the cattle market. Some extra choice butchers were sold at \$8.60, while the majority were sold around \$6.00 to \$6.55. Cows continue slow at last week's prices, \$5.00 to \$5.25. There were several lots of stockers which changed hands at \$5.75 and the demand for good quality is very good. Calves are selling quick at about \$8.00, with extra choice light ones bringing \$9.00. Sheep are coming slow for the past week and the price remains about the same as the previous week. Good wethers \$5.75; ewes, \$5.25; lambs \$7.00. Dealers quote the following prices, fed and watered: Steers, choice, butcher, \$8.50; common, \$6.25; feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.75; stockers, light, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Heifers, choice, heavy, \$5.50; common, \$5.00; stocker, \$4.50; light, \$5.00. Cows, choice, heavy, \$5.25; common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; thin, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Calves, heavy, \$8.00 to \$7.00; light, to 200 lbs., \$8.00. Springers, choice, \$6.50 to \$8.00; common, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.75. Oxen, choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; common, \$3.50. Lambs, milk, \$7.00. Sheep, wethers, \$5.75; ewes, \$5.25. Hogs were a live issue all week and all good hogs were picked up quickly at a steady climb in price. Top hogs sold at \$7.75 on Friday. We look for hogs to hold stronger for the coming week. Choice hogs off cars, \$7.60 to \$7.75; fed and watered, \$7.35 to \$7.50; rough hogs, 1 cent to 2 cents off.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, July 24.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000; 10 cents lower. Bulk, \$8.65 to \$9.00; light, \$8.55 to \$9.05; mixed, \$8.50 to \$9.07½; heavy, \$8.40 to \$8.55; pigs, \$7.75 to \$9.00.
Cattle—Receipts 1,000; steady. Beeves, \$7.70 to \$10.00; steers, \$6.40 to \$8.35; stockers and feeders, \$5.60 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$3.85 to \$9.25; calves, \$7.75 to \$11.25.
Sheep—Receipts 5,000; strong. Sheep, \$5.15 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$8.05.
Falling off in demand from consumers had much to do with a continued decline today in the value of hogs. Scantiness of offerings helped to sustain the cattle market. The call for sheep and lambs was only fair.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, July 25.—Receipts of livestock during the day were: 100 cattle, 660 hogs, and 50 sheep. Dealers quote the following prices for killing cattle: Steers, \$6.00 to \$9.00; cows

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, July 24, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.92½	\$0.95½
2 Nor. wheat	90½	93½
3 Nor. wheat	87½	91½
3 white oats	37½	35
Barley	47-52	42-51
Flax, No. 1	1.61½	1.81½
Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
Oct. wheat	86½ (Sept.)	83½
Dec. wheat	85½	84½
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.25	\$10.00
Hogs, top	8.00	9.07½
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	6.50

and heifers, \$5.00 to \$8.00; canners, \$5.75 to \$4.50; cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50; veal calves, \$6.25 to \$10.00. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders: Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$5.00 to \$7.00; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$8.50; stock bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.85. Market steady. Hogs: Prices ranged from \$8.30 to \$8.50. Market steady. Shorn Sheep and Lambs: Lambs, \$3.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.50; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; ewes, \$2.00 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs steady.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

The receipts at the two local stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Union Yards—Cattle, 974; Hogs, 9,633; Sheep, 122, and Calves, 65. At the O.P.R. yards there have been received—Cattle, 233; Hogs, 1,136, and Sheep, 338.

Cattle—During the past week receipts have fallen off some 200 head, and, with a good local demand, the market has been active and a good, snappy trade has been the result. Southern buyers also have been busy, and consequently there has been a 15 to 25 cent rise on most grades of butcher stuff and bulls. The greater part of the offerings have been only half fat and scarcely any have been seen which might be called well finished. Consequently the bulk of the best steers sold for from \$6.50 to \$6.85, with a few reaching \$7.00 to \$7.25. Anything that has been half fat to kill has been snapped up by the local packers, and females especially have sold well. Best cows have fetched from \$5.50 to \$5.75, while heifers have sold for from \$6.00 to \$6.25. Bulls are also higher, in sympathy with the rest of the stock and the best are selling for from \$5.00 to \$5.25 with the common or medium kind at from \$4.25 to \$4.75. The demand for milkers and springers has been quiet, with the best cows selling about steady and the common kind somewhat hard to dispose of. Stockers and feeders are not coming in in sufficient quantities to affect the market, and demand for this class of stock is very small. Veal calves are selling steady, the best at from \$8.00 to \$8.50, with medium at \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Hogs—The hog supply this week has been about 2,000 short of that of the previous week and, with a quite eager demand, the price has raised, most of the offerings reaching the \$8.00 mark. Demand still continues very good and it is probable that no great change will be noticed during the coming week.

Sheep—The sheep receipts have been very light, as usual, and little change has been noticed as to prices. Best sheep sell at from \$5.75 to \$6.00, with lambs at from 7c to 8c.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter—On account of the continued hot weather it was thought that in all probability the price of butter would have raised somewhat during the week. This has not, however, been the case, since the supply instead of falling off has been quite adequate to fill all the demand. Consequently the price for Fancy Dairy is 20cents; for No. 1 Dairy Butter, 18 cents, and for good round lots it is from 14 to 15 cents.

Eggs—Contrary to expectations the supply of eggs is increasing rather than decreasing and, as a consequence, the price paid is lower this week. A large number of bad and damaged eggs are found in every shipment and 16 to 18 cents, the price quoted, is only paid subject to candling.

Milk and Cream—The continued hot weather and consequent drying up of the pastures, together with the extreme demand for sweet cream for ice-cream making purposes, has tended to raise the price for sweet cream and altho the price quoted by dealers today is still 28 cents, it is altogether probable that a raise will be noted before the end of the week. Sour cream is worth from 19 to 21 cents while milk is still \$1.50 per hundred.

Potatoes—Potatoes remain about the same, only new ones being in demand, and the price paid is \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Hay—Sufficient hay is coming in to handle the demand and the indications of an average crop have tended to lower prices somewhat. Dealers quote for Timothy from \$16 to \$18 per ton; Red Top, \$11 to \$12; Upland, \$10 to \$12; and Midland, \$8 to \$10.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 21 to July 27 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	5*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej
July																				
21	90½	88½	86½	82½	..	..	..	38½	37	35½	35½	35½	51½	49½	47½	..	149½	146½	133½	....
22	91	89	87	83	..	..	..	38½	37	35½	35½	36	51½	49½	47	..	152	149	136	....
23	91½	89½	87½	83½	..	..	..	39½	37½	36½	36½	36½	51½	49½	47	..	152	149	136	....
24	91½	89½	87½	83½	..	..	..	38½	37½	36½	36½	36½	52	50½	47	..	157	154	141	....
25	91½	89½	87½	83½	..	..	..	39½	37½	36½	36½	36½	52	50½	47	..	161½	158½	145	....
27	92	89½	87½	82	..	..	..	39½	37½	36½	36½	36½	52½	50½	47	..	165	162	149	....

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JULY 27

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	92	89½	95½	Choice steers	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	20c	20c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	89½	87½	92½	Best butcher steers and	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	No. 1 dairy	18c	18c	18c-20c
No. 3 Nor.	86½	86	87½	heifers	6.75-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75	Good round lots	14c-15c	14c-15c	17c-18c
No. 4	82	81½	80	Fair to good butcher	6.25-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5 .....	..	72	72	steers and heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Strictly new laid	16c-18c	18c-20c	22c
No. 6 .....	..	67½	67½	Best fat cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.25	Potatoes			
Feed .....	..	60	60	Medium cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.50	New	\$1-1.25	\$1.00	\$1-1.50
Cash Oats				Common cows	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.25	4.25-4.75	Live Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	39½	38	34½	Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.25	Young Roosters .....	..	..	..
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	7.00-7.50	Fowl .....	..	..	..
No. 3	52½	51½	45	Heavy calves	7.00-7.50	6.50-6.00	6.00-7.00	Ducks .....	..	..	..
Cash Flax				Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$65-\$80	Geese .....	..	..	..
No. 1 N.W.	165	146	127	ers (each)	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	Turkey .....	..	..	..
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring				Milk and Cream			
July	92½	90½	96½	ers (each)				Sweet cream (per lb.			
October	87½	83½	90½	Hogs				butter fat)	28c	28c	27c
December	86½	82½	87½	Choice hogs	88.00	87.75	89.00	Cream for butter-mak-			
May .....	..	93½	..	Heavy sows	86.75	86.75	6.00-7.00	ing purposes (per lb.			
Oat Futures				Stags	85.50	85.50	4.00-5.00	butter fat)	19c-21c	19c-21c	23c
July	39½	38½	34½	Sheep and Lambs				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
October	38½	36½	36½					Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	8c	No. 1 Red Top	\$12	\$15	\$13-\$14
July	165½	146½	125½	Best killing sheep	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$14	\$10-\$12
October	169	150	129½					No. 1 Timothy	\$18	\$18	\$17
December	167½	148½	126½								

Brandon Exhibition

Continued from Page 20

pionship went to "Nesta," owned by A. Reid, while Roberts and Sons took first place in the class for three best mares.

Shires

As far as this breed was concerned there were only two representatives present, and only one of these would be recognized as a Shire outside of the show ring. John Graham's "Lambton Fashion," which took first, is a typical Shire, splendid, almost perfect in body but coarse in feet and legs. The second horse, "Lord Minto," owned by Martin Kelly, is quite a different type, fairly high set, much more rangy than Shire type usually suggests, but at the same time showing fair quality.

Belgians

Among the Belgians were some good animals, but the showing on the whole was weak, the placing being quite obvious in most cases. The breeders exhibiting were: W. C. Henderson, Carberry; R. P. Stanley, Moosomin; W. J. Mortson, Fairlight; A. P. Broach, Moosomin; Jos. Glenn, Moosomin; and John Crawford, Chater.

In aged stallions, Henderson's "Paul de Montignes," a big, outstanding fellow of fair quality, was first, and later champion. R. P. Stanley's "Indigne du Nord," having a fine top and fair quality but higher set than the first horse, took second place, while W. C. Henderson's "Artiste" came third.

In two year olds, "Barnum," owned by W. J. Mortson, was first and later was placed reserve champion; "Count Donatis," owned by A. P. Broach, second, and "Duc de la Valle," owned by Jos. Glenn, third.

John Crawford showed the only Belgian mare.

Suffolks

The same bunch representing the Suffolk breed that was shown at Winnipeg came up for judgment at Brandon. This exhibit is owned by the Hawthorne Farm, Lake County, Ill., and includes the famous champion, "Mortson Sampson," one of the best representatives ever known of the Suffolk breed. Awards were similar to those of Winnipeg, with "Mortson Sampson" first, "Trimley Prince" second, and "Sudbourne Minstrel" third.

Cattle

The cattle exhibit was one which called forth extremely favorable comment on all sides, not only were the breeds well represented as regards numbers, but there was also present some of the very best blood on the North American continent. The Shorthorn exhibit last year was hard to beat, but this year the uniformity shown throughout was far in excess of anything seen heretofore in Brandon. It was a splendid picture which presented itself to the good cattleman's eye to see the ranks of blood stock lined up in competition for the herd prize for bull and four females. There were five different herds competing and the splendid fit, square, blocky, smooth type, together with the uniform quality, made a sight not easily forgotten. Dean Rutherford of Saskatoon, placed the ribbons and some of the exhibitors were Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; Yule and Bowes, Calgary; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; W. H. English, Harding, and J. G. Barron, Carberry. It was extremely unfortunate that, owing to extreme illness, James Yule could not be present with Emmert's show herd and it is sincerely hoped by everyone that Mr. Yule will be able to pull thru this severe attack.

The aged bull class was a small one and "Craighill," owned by Carpenter and Ross, which was second at Winnipeg, went first in Brandon; second place was obtained by "Missie's Prince," owned by Yule and Bowes, and third by "Huntley Wood 8th," owned by J. B. Barron.

In two-year-olds "Lavender Scot," Watt's bull, was first; "Maxwalton Renown," owned by Carpenter and Ross, was second, and W. H. English's "Lord Waterloo 2nd" was third.

"Gainford Idol," Watt's senior year-

ling bull was placed over Barron's "Fairview Again," while in junior yearlings "Gainford Perfection," Watt's bull out of "Gainford Marquis," was easily top over "Maxwalton Revolution," owned by Carpenter and Ross. "Oak Bluff Banff," one of Yule and Bowes' bulls was a close third, with Carpenter and Ross' "Opportunity" fourth.

Space will not permit of further comments on the other excellent classes but the champion bull was "Craighill," with "Lavender Scott" reserve, while junior championship and grand championship of the breed went to "Gainford Perfection." The females were in splendid shape, senior championship going to "Maxwalton Gloster 3rd," and reserve to "Maxwalton Rosebud." Junior championship went to "Duchess 5th," who also landed the grand championship.

Aberdeen Angus

Thru the splendid winnings of J. D. McGregor, Brandon has become famous as the home of his Glencarnock Aberdeen-Angus herd. This year there were two other very fine show herds competing, namely those of James Bowman, Guelph; and Bowman and McGregor, Forrest.

In aged bulls "Evreux of Harviestoun" took first place and, later, senior and grand championship, while in senior bull calves "Enjoiner of Glencarnock" was top animal, later taking the junior championship. Senior reserve championship went to Bowman's "Beauty's Twin," and the junior reserve to Bowman's "Union Lad."

Galloways and Red Polls

There was only one exhibitor in the Galloway breed, namely D. McCrae, of Guelph. Some very good animals were in the herd. The same is true of the Red Poll exhibit, only the prize winning herd belonging to W. J. McComb, of Beresford, representing this dual-purpose breed.

Dairy Cattle

Professor Hutton, Lacombe, Alta., judged the dairy cattle and hogs and thruout the whole of the classes of a very high standard, his conformity to a very uniform type thruout his placing gave satisfaction to most people.

In the Jerseys and Guernseys two herds competed, namely those of J. Harper and Sons, Kinley, Sask., and B. H. Bull, Brampton, Ont. The show was of uniformly high standard right thru, championship in bulls going to J. Harper and Sons, with B. H. Bull and Sons as reserve, with "Rochutt's Golden Lass" champion female belonging to B. H. Bull and Sons.

In the Holsteins Schroeders' herd from Moorehead, Minnesota, was the only one which did not come on from Winnipeg, and the competition centred around the herds of L. H. Lipsett, Strathville; Logan and Dickie, Edmonton; A. B. Potter, Langbank; and H. H. Hancox, Dominion City. In the aged bull class "Count Tensena," owned by Logan and Dickie, was first and, later, champion. He is a splendid, deep bodied, smooth, masculine fellow and well deserved the position awarded him. Lipsett came next with "Prince Posch Calamity." Potter's "Sir Belle Pietertje" was third. Lipsett took reserve champion with "FINDERNE King May Fayne," and also the champion cow. She is a great, deep ribbed cow, with an extra good mammary system. In the herds a little change was made over the Winnipeg placings, Prof. Hutton emphasizing the importance of the dairy sire in the herd by placing Logan and Dickie's herd over that of Lipsett, with Hancox third and A. B. Potter fourth.

Ayrshires were a similar showing to that of Winnipeg, the exhibitors being J. Bollen and Son, Danville, Que.; Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta.; W. Braid, Oak River; and E. J. Nealon, Brandon, showing a herd in lower show shape than the other competitors. The Ness herd, as usual, made an excellent showing, and that splendid bull, "Morton

Mains Planet," took first in his class, championship, and led his herd to top place in the herd prize. J. Bollen and Son's stuff is very good indeed, their female stuff showing up to advantage. Their "Isaleigh Afte 3rd" aged cow obtained first place and later championship female. W. Braid has a real good bunch, especially is his young stock first class; in junior bull calf his "Greenhill Wanderer" took a good first place and in senior bull calves "Logan Braes" came a close second.

Sheep

The sheep exhibit was a large one and of very good quality thruout. A. J. Mackay placed the ribbons and it took him about ten hours to allot all the awards. The number showing was about the same as at Winnipeg, altho some changes as to flocks were made, new ones coming in at Brandon and some not coming on from Winnipeg.

In Leicesters the honors were divided between Thos. Zachary, Austin, Man., and A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask. Zachary obtained four firsts, three seconds, two thirds, one fourth and both male and female championships. Potter obtained two firsts, three seconds, two fourths and one fifth prize and the reserves.

The Shropshire exhibitors were: A. Titus, Napinka; A. McEwan, Brantford, and W. L. Trann, Crystal City. McEwan's flock is very hard to equal and it carried off the major portion of the awards, including both championship and reserve in males and females.

The Oxford Downs were a good showing, P. Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont., showing against F. Brown, Ninette. The Teeswater flock was, as usual, outstanding in quality and perfection of type, and obtained most of the awards.

In Suffolks there were five flocks showing, namely, those of Jas. Bowman, Guelph; McGregor and Bowman, Forrest; H. Hancox, Dominion City; J. D. McGregor, Brandon; and F. Hallam, Binscarth. H. Hancox obtained first in all the female classes and female championship and reserve, while the champion and reserve male went to J. Bowman.

In Southdowns and Hampshire Downs an arrangement was made whereby the money was divided between the two breeds equally and awarded to either exhibitor showing a separate breed, the exhibitors being R. McEwan and A. McEwan, each from Brantford, Ont.

The Cotswolds and Lincolns were represented by two flocks, namely those of McGregor and Bowman, Forrest, and S. Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont. McGregor and Bowman obtained both championships and reserves, together with five firsts, two seconds and two third prizes. Dolson and Son obtained one first, three second, two third and one fourth placing.

Swine

There were over six hundred hogs entered in the competition this year and they were truly a remarkable showing. Prof. Hutton placed the awards and altho some of the awards differed to those at Winnipeg, the judge consistently adhered to the type which he started with, and as such his decisions could only be accepted with satisfaction. The Berkshire classes were largely the same as those showing in Winnipeg and the exhibitors were C. W. Weaver, Deloraine; J. Campbell and A. N. Shuttleworth, Brandon; McGregor and Bowman, Forrest; H. S. Currie, Ingleton, Alta.; A. F. Davidson, Watrous, Sask.; W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask.; and S. Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont. In these classes Dolson and Sons carried off the majority of the awards, including both male and female championships and reserves with a herd which has been built up by selection along a definite line for the past thirty-five years. Currie's stuff has the long side and quality which tells at the block and the other exhibits were of a correspondingly high order.

In Yorkshires, again, a great showing was present. Skinner, of Indian Head, was absent, but in his place came A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka, with eighty head; A. G. and W. H. English, Harding; A. C. McPhail, Brandon; A. B. Potter, Langbank; W. J. Mortson, Fairlight; John Campbell, Brandon, and

Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont. Space will not permit of further comment, except that both the championships for boar and sow were awarded to A. D. McDonald and Son, while reserve in males was awarded to A. G. English and in females to W. J. Mortson.

In Tamworths, Elsy Brothers, Napinka, showed a very good herd in competition with W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, and obtained both male and female championships, while Mortson obtained the reserves.

The Duroc Jerseys were the same exhibits which were seen at Winnipeg, namely those of O. Miller, Strathmore, and John Maurer, Clive, Alta. The placings were largely the same. While in Poland Chinas F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, showed his great blood stuff, in competition with D. W. Agnew, Douglas, and W. J. Mortson, Fairlight. All championships went to F. H. Wieneke as well as all except one of the first prizes in all classes, this one being for boar six months and under a year, which was awarded to D. W. Agnew.

POLITICIANS COMING WEST

The announcement has been made from Ottawa that Sir Robert Borden will make a tour of the West during September and October, and that he will be accompanied by Finance Minister White and Postmaster-General Pelletier. At the same time comes the announcement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will tour the West practically at the same time and will be accompanied by Hon. George P. Graham, Hugh Guthrie and F. B. Carvell. As soon as the definite announcement was made that the leaders of both political parties would make a speaking tour of the West, it was decided by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a meeting held in Winnipeg last week, to present the needs of the rural West to these gentlemen. Presentations will be made at each point where Sir Wilfrid and Sir Robert deliver addresses in the Prairie Provinces. The questions which will be taken up with both political leaders are as follows:

1. The serious conditions of the agricultural industry and the urgent need of relief.

2. The burden of the protective tariff which gives absolutely no compensation to western farmers, and the desirability of having the tariff taxes reduced, will be pressed upon both political leaders, and they will also be urged to assist in opening wider markets for the natural produce of the West, reducing the tariff on British imports in order to bring about closer trade relations with the Mother Country, and reducing the tariff generally on the necessities of life.

3. The transportation question in its various phases will be presented to both leaders, and the question of lower freight rates on railways and better regulations of lake shipping will be clearly set before them. The question of compensation to farmers for stock killed on the railway lines will also be taken up, as well as the urgent need of completing the Hudson Bay Railway as soon as possible and providing a line of steamships to connect it with the European markets.

4. The necessity of general co-operative legislation is another question which has been pressed upon both leaders in the past and will again be brought to their attention.

5. The excessive rates of interest charged by the banks and loan companies in the West, will be another subject that will be dealt with by the organized farmers and an amendment to the Bank Act will be requested, which will prevent the banks from charging a rate of interest on loans more than 4 per cent. higher than the rate of interest allowed on deposits.

6. Both political leaders will be urged to support legislation which will prevent the natural resources of the country being monopolized in the hands of a few individuals and used in exploitation of the general public.

7. The sample market question will also be dealt with, and the organized farmers will make it clear that, under present conditions, they are not favorable to the establishment of a sample market in Western Canada.

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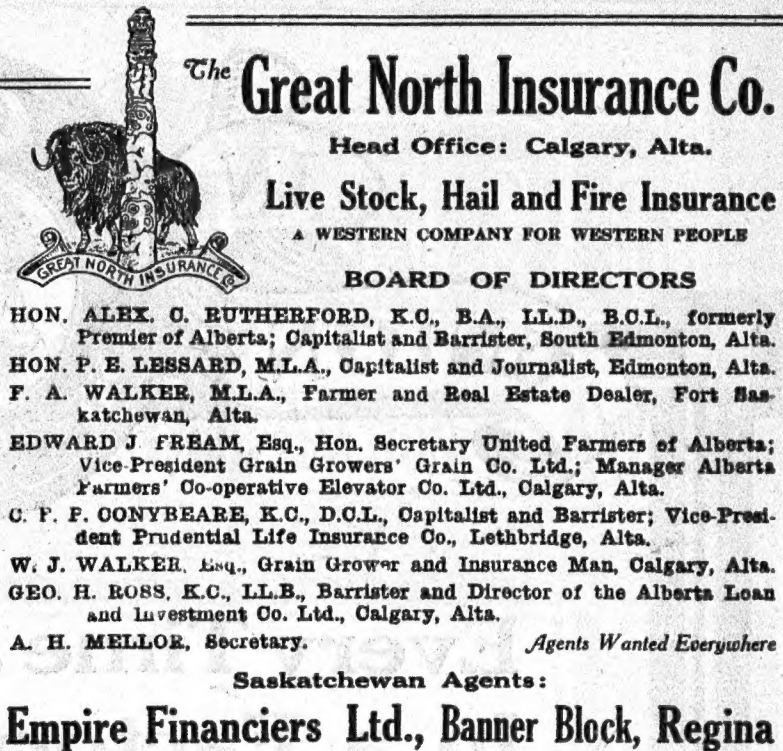
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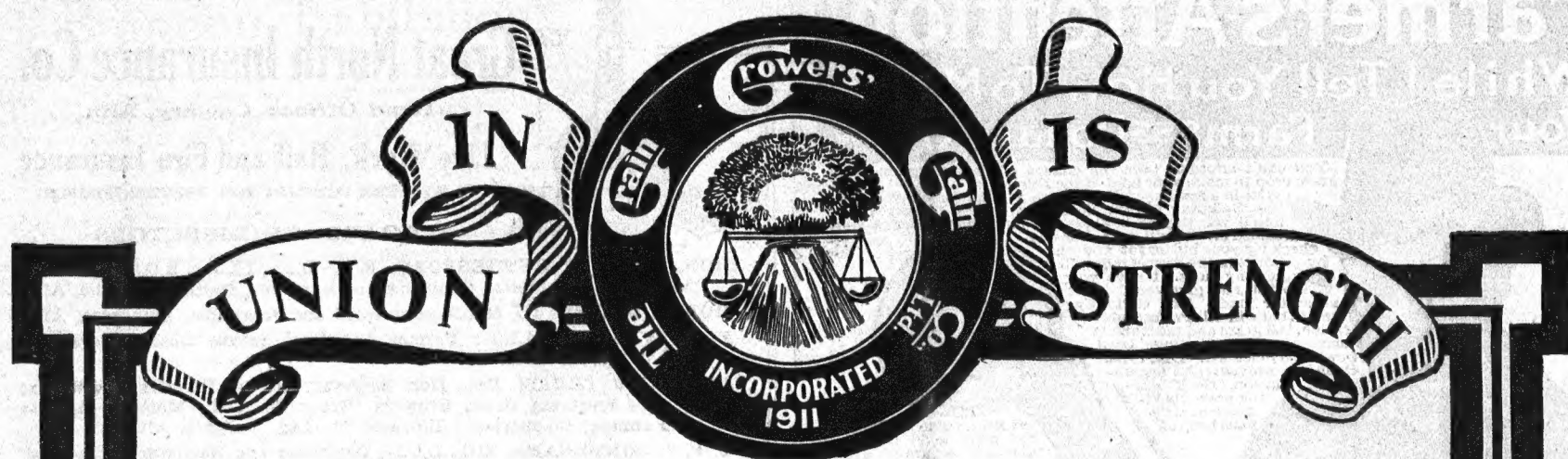
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